



## One who survived recalls 1918 flu epidemic

By RUTH BUSH

One day in March, 1918, at Fort Riley, Kansas, a severe dust storm hit a large bonfire of manure, sending a murderous choking haze over the camp. Two days later 167 soldiers had reported to sick call, complaining of fever, sore throat and various aches and pains. Before the sickness had run its course, 1,127 men had been stricken. Forty-six of them died. The sickness was diagnosed as influenza, although most of the deaths were listed as pneumonia. As far as is known this was the first evidence of the epidemic of Spanish influenza which was to sweep around the world in 1918, killing 21,600,000 people—one percent of the world's population.

Influenza epidemics were not new to the world. In 412 B.C. Hippocrates, the Greek physician, recorded an outbreak of flu-

like sickness that wiped out an entire Athenian army. The terrible suffering at Valley Forge was intensified by a severe flu-like sickness. During the Civil War, both the northern and southern armies were visited by the gripe or LaGrippe as influenza was called then.

The strain of influenza that hit in 1918 was called the Spanish flu because many countries especially Russia contended that it started in Spain. On the other hand, Spanish authorities proved to their satisfaction, at least, that the epidemic started in Russian Turkestan. Some claimed that the sickness was brought to Europe by Chinese laborers, imported to Europe to dig trenches. But medical evidence indicates that the outbreak began at Fort Riley.

THE FOLLOWING MAY, troops from the 89th and 92nd divisions finished training at Fort Riley and were shipped to France. Soon after their disembarkment, French soldiers who came in contact with these Yanks fell victim to the sickness. It soon spread to British soldiers and was carried to England. A devastating epidemic hit the Royal Navy and was soon carried by ship throughout the world.

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## Veteran enrollment drops, as G.I. benefits expire

By TIM DRY  
Editor-in-Chief

Despite an enrollment increase of nearly six per cent since the fall of last year, the number of students receiving veterans educational benefits at Missouri Southern suffered a 27 per cent drop. Bobby Martin, veterans affairs co-ordinator at Missouri Southern, says the decline in veterans enrollment will probably continue for the next several semesters.

"We expected a slight decrease in veteran enrollment this year," noted Martin, "but the drop from 817 students receiving veterans educational benefits to 596 was unexpected."

ONE REASON FOR the drop in veteran enrollment at Southern is that the act, passed by congress in 1966, which extended veterans educational benefits to anyone discharged from the service since 1955 expired in May.

This expiration cut the time period that veterans were eligible for benefits from the extended 20 years to 10.

"The full effect of this expiration will not hit the college enrollment for several semesters yet," commented Martin, "because many of the veterans who lost their benefits in May are still in school, they are just having to pay their own way now."

Another reason for the drop is the new interpretation of veterans

standards of progress that is in effect now. Several students have lost their benefits because of the new, stricter standards.

THE NEW INTERPETATION has also hurt veteran enrollment because it has placed a much greater burden on the veterans affairs office and forced them to greatly cut back on recruiting of new veteran students.

Martin sees that another future problem as far as veteran enrollment is concerned is the bill that is currently before congress that will, if passed, stop veteran educational benefits for anyone entering the military service after December.

Dr. Glenn Dolence, dean of student personnel services, sees this drop in veteran enrollment as a major problem in planning for the future needs of the college. As a result of this, student personnel has planned an increased recruiting program in order to bring in more students from outside of Jasper County.

MISSOURI SOUTHERN'S current student population is made up mainly by students from Jasper County. According to figures from the student personnel office slightly more than 68 per cent of Missouri Southern's students come from Jasper County.

"When you consider the number of students who go to college

(Continued on page 2)

## Schoenman to speak on Oct. 6

Ralph Schoenman, director of the Studies in the Third World foundation, will speak on Oct. 6 at 1 p.m. in the college union ballroom on "Assassination: Dallas to Watergate, Blood on their Hands."

Schoenman for many years was director of the Betrand Russell Pease Foundation, which he founded in 1963. He was Russell's intimate associate and counselor for nine years and the initiator of the International War Crimes Tribunal, of which he was secretary-general.

DURING THE COURSE of his years with Russell, Mr. Schoenman represented the organization and Russell in negotiations with a large number of heads of state. These included Ho Chi Minh, Chou En-Lai, Khrushchev, Nasser, Ben-Gurion, Nehru, Fidel Castro, and others.

Schoenman has been involved with Che Guevara and was imprisoned in Bolivia in addition to various imprisonments for political work in the Congo, Laos, Peru, Great Britain and Ireland.

Early in 1964 he organized the Who killed Kennedy Committee in London whose members included such notables as the conservative Oxford historian, Hugh Trevor-Roper, Lord Boyd-Orr, Vanessa Redgrave, and others.

OVER THE PAST decade he has been active in the uncovering of the governmental role in the murders of various prominent political figures. These include John and Robert Kennedy, Malcom X, Martin Luther King, and the attempted assassination of George Wallace.

The Schoenman convocation is a presentation of Missouri Southern's College Union Board and is open to the public.

## CIRUNA sponsors voter drive

To get people to register to vote is the goal of the voter registration drive being conducted by CIRUNA in association with the Joplin bicentennial committee.

According to Robert Markman, associate professor of history at Missouri Southern, the drive began in March and as of the start of school more than 2,000 new voters have registered.

The drive involves going through the voter registration books and comparing the lists of names and addresses of people maintained by the county clerk. A list is then compiled of people who



Ralph Schoenman

are not registered to vote and phone committees begin calling people to ask them to register.

"According to the county clerk, Jasper County has one of the highest registered voter to eligible population percentages in the state," noted Markman, "but when you start looking through the books you can see that many of the people who are registered have either died, moved away or otherwise removed themselves from eligibility."

Markman noted that the committee will continue its registration drive until the registration deadline of Oct. 6.





Members of Missouri Southern's chapter of Pershing Rifles receive their charter from Col. Bart Pickens, commander of the 7th Regiment at Oklahoma State University. Left to right are Jennifer L. Allen, executive officer; Randy E. Smith, administration officer; Roger S. Marsh, commanding officer; Col. Pickens; Bryan Page, training and operations officer; and Gary Nichols, supply officer.

## Chess meet

Missouri Southern's Chess Club began its series of meets yesterday and planned a ten week tournament, which will be arranged according to the "ten round Swiss" system.

No one player will play any other opponent more than once, and at the end of competition trophies will be given to the winners and the losers will receive beer.

The club also plans two meets with a group from Kansas State College at Pittsburg.

Any interested students and faculty members are invited to attend meetings, according to Dr. Charles Allen, sponsor.

## Sisco honored

Roger D. Sisco, a recent graduate of Missouri Southern, received a \$250 presidential scholarship from Midwestern Theological Seminary, Kansas City. Sisco is one of the standing students chosen to receive the scholarships. He is studying to achieve the Master of Divinity degree from Midwestern.

The scholarships, part of Midwestern's first continuing education program, are presented to selected beginning students. Recipients are determined on the basis of previous academic excellence and personal achievement.

## Pershing Rifles unit formed

A unit of Pershing Rifles, national society to promote leadership in Army ROTC cadets, has been established at Missouri Southern. The M-7 company received their charter earlier this month from Col. Bart Pickens, commander of the 7th regiment at Oklahoma State University, regimental headquarters.

Members of the M-7 company will participate in activities such as fund raising events, rifle matches, and precision drill exhibitions sponsored by the rifle team, precision drill team, or the ranger unit.

Pershing Rifles is run by participating students. Charter members are Roger S. Marsh, commanding officer; Jennifer L. Allen, executive officer; Randy E. Smith, administration officer; P. Langan, intelligence; Bryan L. Page, training and operations; Gary L. Nichols, supply; Tim J. Bell, public information officer; Harvey L. Gough, company first sergeant; Wendell O. Hart, Rush L. Bartlett, Robin L. Black, Mark Brown, and Marion W. Liles.

## 'Meet the candidates' scheduled

Ciruna and the Joplin Jaycees will sponsor "Meet the Candidates," a program to be held on October 19 in the new Missouri Southern auditorium. According to Dr. Robert Markman, it is still in the planning stages. He said there was a possibility of an afternoon session for the students on October 19 if enough interest was shown on campus. The program will be designed to

let candidates, both on the state and local level, voice their opinions on the issues. There will be a time limit on speeches.

John Ashcroft, Republican candidate for Attorney General, and James Kirkpatrick, incumbent Secretary of State of Missouri, have already said they will attend.

## Veteran enrollment shows drop

(Continued from page 1)

from Jasper County each year," noted Dolence, "Missouri Southern enrolls the overwhelming majority. As a result of this, we are going to have to increase the percentage of students that we receive from other counties in the state."

Lack of campus housing is perhaps the major stumbling block in the path of increased out of county enrollment.

"It is hard for us to go to Kansas City or St. Louis to recruit

students when we cannot guarantee them a place to stay," explained Dolence.

WITH THE ADDITION of the two new modular buildings were moved onto campus last summer to be used as residence halls, Missouri Southern can now house 372 students on campus.

Women's residence facilities are currently filled to capacity, however, there are still several spaces available for men.

Currently the Board of Regents and the president of the college are working on proposals for a possible revenue bond that would finance the construction of new residence facilities.

## SAM holds survey

SAM (the Society for the Advancement of Management) is sponsoring a greeting card survey on Tuesday, October 26, the College Union, third floor, at 9:30 a.m.

Several tables will be set up displaying cards on each table. A free poster will be issued to each person completing a survey. All interested persons are urged to participate.

SAM is the business management oriented organization on campus.

### NOTICE TO VETERANS

According to veterans affairs director Bobby Martin, October 31 is the final day that students who are receiving veterans educational benefits may drop a course and still receive a refund of the transcript that is being maintained for veterans affairs purposes.

Any withdrawal from a class after Oct. 5 must be received by an F.

Martin urges any student who is unsure as to his standing in the veterans office in this respect to stop by the veterans office, in room 102 of the College Union.

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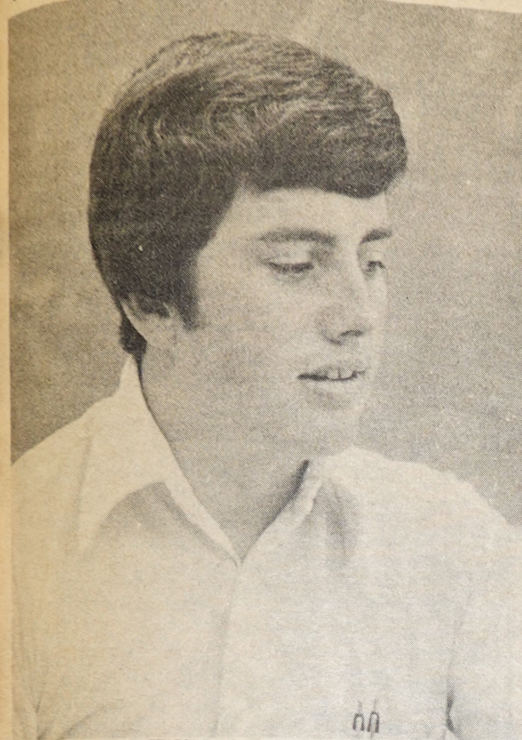
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# Wayne Johnson sets eye on new office ...

By LIZ DeMERICE  
Managing Editor

Missouri's youngest county court judge, Wayne Johnson, has his sights set on a new goal — the county clerk's office in Newton County.



WAYNE JOHNSON

Johnson, a junior here, was elected to the court in 1974. He was 18 years old when he filed. Now, at age 21, he hopes to further his political career, seeking a full-time office that pays a salary of \$15,000 per year. If he succeeds it means several years of night classes to earn a degree at Missouri Southern.

**A DEMOCRAT**, Wayne is running for office in a Republican county. In the August primary, two of his Republican opponents received more votes than he did.

"I've taken the position ever since the primary was over that if the election were tomorrow I'd lose. That's got to change between now and November." His opponent, Bob Bridges, is "well-liked" in the area, he stated.

"The county clerk's job is a public service job ... The only thing I propose is to serve the people of Newton County the best I can," he said. Johnson feels that there were more "issues" to focus on in his first bid for election.

**AS FOR THE PAST** two years, "I think we've made some real strides in Newton County." One achievement was the installation of voting machines, which saved \$8,000 in the August primary. At that rate they should pay for themselves in the next five to eight years, Wayne noted.

Newton County also has a new computerized tax system. Now voters receive a breakdown of their taxes and see how much money goes to each area.

When Johnson entered office the county judges worked five days a week, but Wayne feels that was a tactic to get extra pay for mileage. Now the judges work three days a week, but he feels that they have accomplished more than many past courts.

**BETWEEN HIS WORK** in court and his classes at Southern, there isn't a lot of time for campaigning. Several of his friends are helping him in this campaign. Only one helped in his first campaign. Most of the others who went door to door then have taken jobs elsewhere.

His wife, Rhonda (Trammell) Johnson, is a graduate of East

Newton High School, as is Wayne. She is originally from Stark City and now works at a local hospital. "She's a politician. She loves politics," Wayne said, "She doesn't love all politicians however. She's very vocal." Rhonda is also active in politics, currently serving as program chairman for the county Women's Democratic Club.

If he loses the election, "The first thing I want to do is graduate," he laughed. He ruled out law school because he feels that in politics he'd rather vote for a "regular, common, ordinary person" than for someone who could be representing special interests.

**A NEWTON COUNTY PROSECUTOR** has been trying to interest him in the Marine Corps Officer Training program.

He doesn't know if political office will be in his future if he loses this election. "I've talked to a few of the local attorneys and they say that many people will run until they get beaten and then it goes out of their system."

But the decision on his future plans isn't his own. "It's up to the people," he concluded.

## Filing time nears

George H. Volmert, college registrar, has asked that all students who plan to graduate in Dec. of this year file for their degrees no later than Oct. 1.

To file for a degree a student must first register with the placement office. The placement office will give all applying students a release which must then be presented at the registrars office.

Students should then pick up an application for degree candidacy from the registrar's office in room 100 of Hearnes Hall. This application should then be filled out, checked with the individual student's advisor, and their division dean, then returned to the registrar's office.

# ... while Mead seeks first elective office

By STEVE HOLMES

John B. Mead is a junior at Missouri Southern—and is making his first attempt at political office as the Democratic candidate for the office of county treasurer.

Thirty-two years of age, married and the father of a young son named Andrew, Mead is a real estate salesman for the Mary Manard Company. And, carrying 12 hours here this semester Mead is working toward an Associate Degree in Computer Science and Sociology.

**HE IS RUNNING FOR** office because "I love politics and enjoy people, and think that it's time for a change for Jasper County."

"Politics make this country click, and young people should become more involved in politics, because we're someday going to replace the ones in there now."

"If elected, I'll have to go in and learn the rules, but I think that may age is an advantage for me, as is my ability to get along with people." Mead mentioned that the voters should consider age as a factor in the campaign, and said that after two or three terms in office "it's time to vote for someone else."

**BESIDES HIS AGE AND ENJOYMENT** of people and politics, Mead noted as qualifications his education in accounting and the fact that, "When selling real estate, I get used to working with money." And he said, "If the job pays \$11,000 a year, the voters should get someone with good qualifications. The voters should look at my qualifications, and those of my opponent."

Mead mentioned one action that he might take if elected. "Unused money should be somewhere on an interest-bearing note. Say, for example, \$100,000 that we're sure wouldn't be asked for for at least a year should be somewhere drawing 10 per cent interest. On things like this, I might have to watch and wait for a year so I know when to put the money on it." Mead stated that he was not yet definite on his plans for the job, since he has never been in office before, but said that he would do "anything to benefit the people."

Mead is a Vietnam veteran, and has been active in the local V.F.W. In 1971, he served as Senior Vice Commander of the VFW 7th District, and in 1974 as Commander of the Carthage

VFW. Also, he is a member of the Joplin Jaycees and the MSSC Young Democrats.

**IN AN EFFORT TO GO AROUND** and "make himself known", Mead has been campaigning door-to-door distributing leaflets, and estimates that he has covered one-fourth of the city

## St. Clair attends convention

By JOHN McNight

In the majesty of New York's Madison Square Garden, Annetta St. Clair attended the Democratic National Convention in a capacity any Political Science assistant professor would enjoy — as an actual delegate. Not only did St. Clair mix pleasure with business, but she also witnessed firsthand the political mechanics that create Presidents.

Becoming an alternate delegate was not an easy process. She first had to be elected by her county constituents and later the Democratic 7th Congressional Convention had to vote in her favor. Although Mrs. St. Clair was elected as an alternate, her importance to the Missouri delegation was significant. She had to fill the vacancies of any absent delegate and would have the powers of that delegate on the Convention floor.

**THE CITY OF NEW YORK** posed no serious confusion for the delegates, "although the free buses created a problem for a time," said Mrs. St. Clair. She said she lost weight during her hectic stay as "we never got in earlier than one o'clock in the morning" she continued, "and I never missed a minute of the convention proceedings." The stories of New York's unsafe streets never bothered St. Clair, as she was told by a policeman that it was safe for her and a companion to travel the streets after dark.

The convention at times proved an unforgettable experience for St. Clair, and at other times provided tremendous disappointments. Jimmy Carter, her choice for the nomination, was scheduled to attend the Missouri delegation, but several of the delegates reacted violently to the Georgian's abortion policy, and threatened a disturbance if he visited the Missouri caucus. James Spainhower, Missouri's chairman, cancelled Carter's ap-

pearance, which was a great disgruntlement to her.

Good fortune prevailed in the end, and Mrs. St. Clair had the opportunity to meet face to face with Jimmy Carter's wife, Rosalyn. "I made a sign that said 'Send Amy to Washington', and Mrs. Carter must have seen it because I was told that she wanted me and my sign."

## St. Clair attends convention

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**AFTER BEING CLEARED** by Secret Service agents, St. Clair was taken to Rosalyn Carter. After spending several minutes talking to the wife of the Democratic standardbearer, she was escorted back to her seat in the convention hall. When she arrived home, a letter from Mrs. Carter came in the mail thanking her for the sign.

Mrs. St. Clair never felt there was any doubt who the vice-presidential nominee would be after John Glenn's speech. "Senator Glenn really didn't have anything to say. I talked to members of the Ohio delegation after the speech, and they said it was all over for him."

She was very impressed with Texas Congresswoman Barbara Jordan's keynote address to the convention. "There was a spontaneous reaction when Barbara Jordan entered the podium," said St. Clair, who feels there is a big future for her in the Democratic party.

Looking at the November election she sees a close contest between President Ford and Jimmy Carter. When asked why the recent polls show Carter losing his big lead over his Republican rival, she said, "It was a false lead. The contest will be close." The political scientist feels the televised debates to be crucial for Jimmy Carter's bid for the White House, and also pointed out that the debates will be critical for Gerald Ford. "President Ford was not elected, and the 'can he really win?' stigma is attached to him."



# Survivor recalls tragedy of 1918 epidemic

(Continued from page 1)

In the meantime, the sickness was creeping insidiously across the United States, paralyzing the big cities and finding its way into the most remote parts of the country. Severe cases were found among the lonely shepherders in the high pastures of Oregon and in the distant cabins of isolated loggers in the north woods.

In September at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, about 400 miles from Fort Riley, Kansas, at the National Swine Breeder's show, many of the prize pigs were stricken with a swift and deadly disease. Dr. J.B. Koen of the U.S. Department of Animal Husbandry detected a similarity between the swine sickness and the influenza that was attacking humans. The name Spanish influenza was soon changed to Hog Flu—now more delicately known as swine influenza.

BY OCTOBER, the entire country was desperate. The week of October 23rd, 21,000 Americans died—the highest death toll for any week in the history of the country. Some 851 died in one day in New York.

My mother who was convalescing from the flu sat at the front window and counted the funeral corteges on the way to the cemetery. The top score was 108 in one day.

People died so fast that it was often impossible to arrange for their burial. Morgues were full and there were reports of bodies just being abandoned.

Coffins were in such short supply that one Washington health official on hearing that a shipment of caskets bound for Philadelphia was stalled overnight in the freight yard, arranged to have the entire trainload hijacked.

The government took several emergency measures. All schools, theaters and barrooms were closed—except in Kansas City, where Boss Tom Pendergast objected.

THERE WAS A GREAT SHORTAGE of doctors and nurses as so many of them had been shipped to France to serve in army hospitals. Congress allowed a million dollars for the emergency recruitment and licensing of doctors. Most of the thousand that were found came from the homes for the aged and a few from the narcotics recovery wards.

In New York City an ordinance was passed that made it unlawful to sneeze or cough in public. Five hundred people were arrested for that offense. In San Francisco everyone was required to wear a face mask.

Out of the study of this epidemic some strange facts have emerged:

Most respiratory diseases attack and kill the elderly, but this epidemic felled the young men and women first.

Out of forty-two cases in the maternity ward of a San Francisco hospital, in one week in October 19 young mothers died.

More whites than blacks died from the disease, a ratio of four to one.

The cause of death was usually asphyxiation. If the patient lived through the first few days he could expect to recover within a week.

Crime rate went down as much as 43 per cent in most of the big cities during the month of October, 1918.

LITTLE WAS KNOWN about the cause of influenza in those days but a few of the wild guesses were gases from decomposed bodies drifting across the ocean from the battlefields of France, cosmic rays, air stagnation, ozone, coal dust, fleas, distemper of cats and dogs, dirty dishwater.

Rumour had it that German agents were coming ashore from submarines and spreading flu germs in theaters. Another story had it that Germans were holed up in a laboratory in Chevy Chase, Maryland, manufacturing flu bugs. One story that spread swiftly, was that a group of nurses and corpsmen at Camp Hancock, New Jersey, had been lined up and shot as spies because they had supposedly been found injecting influenza into their patients with hypodermic needles.

The epidemic reached its peak in October. By November 11, Armistice Day the bars had reopened in time to celebrate the end of the War. Then the theaters opened for the holiday season and the day after New Year's found school commencing again.

Well I remember my own case of the flu. I came from school feeling an utter and unbearable tiredness—and my eyeballs ached.

There was no use sending for a doctor. There was none to come. Mother bundled me into bed and hurried to the corner drug store. She came back with a bottle of aspirin and one of bootleg cough syrup. I had not yet started to cough but I welcomed a dose of the dark syrup that was well laced with

codine for I had begun to ache. The pain in my eyeballs had spread to my head, my neck, my back my legs, my arms, my ankles, my fingers, my toes.

I FELL INTO a deep codine sleep and when I awakened, I found that my throat was swollen so that I could hardly swallow. After I gargled with that good old fashioned remedy, salt water, I was able to swallow another slug of my favorite medicine and I passed out again.

The next few days consisted of deep sleep, waking to find someone, my mother, my aunt, my sister standing over me wringing her hands. After a gargle, a few sips of orange juice, a dose of cough syrup, I would fall asleep again.

After about three days when I awakened I noticed that no one was hovering over me. A couple of days more when I had a hard time even getting a drink of water, I concluded that I was going to recover. In ten days I was back at school, not much worse for wear except for an ugly deep cough that lasted all spring.

I didn't get much sympathy at home for that cough. When I fell into a paroxysm of choking, my mother would eye me coldly and say, "No more cough syrup."

Some strange tales have come out of the 1918 epidemic. One was about a telephone call that Louis Brownlee, a Washington Health Commissioner, received. A young lady told him that her three roommates had been stricken with the flu. Two of them were dead, she said, and the other one was dying. By the time the police arrived at her apartment there were four dead girls.

ANOTHER STORY TELLS of an experiment which took place at the Boston Harbor naval prison. Sixty-two volunteers were to be exposed to influenza. Those that lived through the experiment were promised their freedom.

They first inhaled a pure culture of flu germs into their nostrils. Then they were injected with matter from the lungs of dead influenza victims. Then they had secretions of victims sprayed into their throats. Last of all they spent time with seriously ill patients who coughed directly in to their faces. None of the prisoners became ill. But strangely enough, the doctor in charge of the study, died with influenza before the experiment was completed.

One rather wistful little tale comes from the White House. The last of September, 1918 President Woodrow Wilson had ordered the draft stopped rather than expose more young men to the

epidemic that was running rampant in the training camps. In October he called in Army chief of staff, General Peyton March and suggested that troop shipments to France also be postponed because it was well known that the troop ships were filled with pestholes.

Marsh angrily argued that we must continue and step up replacements in the front line to take advantage of the fact that the Germans were not only running out of ammunition but were suffering greatly from the influenza epidemic.

The discussion was long and hot, but President Wilson finally gave in.

As gruff old General Marsh marched out of the room President Wilson was heard to repeat the childish doggerel:

There was a little bird  
Its name was Enza  
I opened the window  
And in-flu-enza.



RUTH BUSH

## Grandmother, publisher just two of many roles

By KAREN WILLIAMS  
Chart Staff Writer

Ruth Bush, grandmother of 14, mother of 4 children, co-owner of the Neosho Daily News, MSSC student, and English teacher, keeps up her hectic pace with this philosophy, "If I could live any part of my life over again, it would be right now."

Mrs. Bush is presently enrolled in history of Western Civilization and feature writing through the Senior Citizen's Program which offers Senior Citizens any choice of classes that are not filled after enrollment at only the cost of their books.

Born and raised in Chicago, she received her bachelor's in English from Hillsdale College in Hillsdale, Michigan, after she was married. Her husband was employed by a daily paper in Michigan, where he started as a paper boy and gradually worked his way up through the ranks. This background of journalism led to their eventual ownership of an Ohio newspaper, the Mount Pelier Leader Enterprise. At this time Mrs. Bush got help during World War II. Mrs. Bush recalls, "We would have to work all night to put out the paper, so we would put the kids to bed on stacks of newsprint. They first learned to read up-side-down and backwards because that's the way the type was read." This early journalism exposure evidently stayed with her. Her children as three of them are presently working on the Neosho Daily News, Richard Bush as editor, Channing Bush as Production Manager, her daughter, Ann Cope as bookkeeper and publisher and her son-in-law, Kenneth Cope an executive

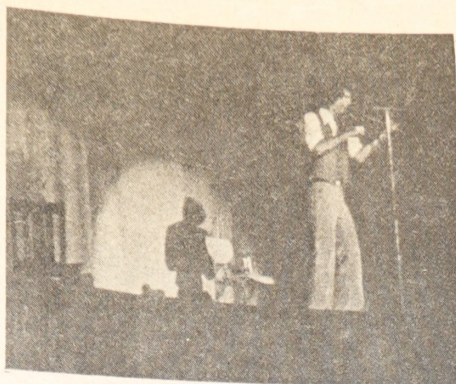
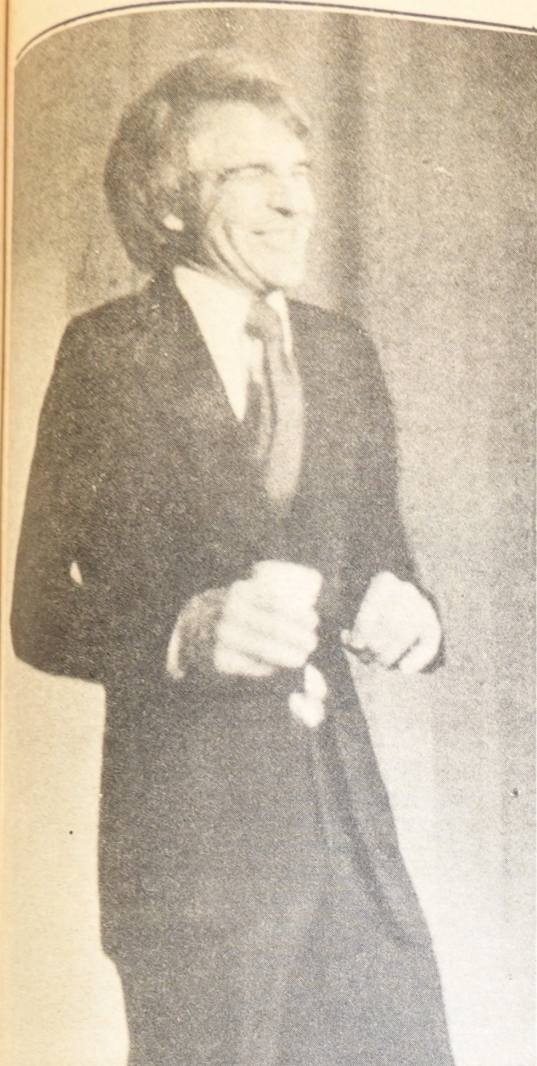
In 1952 the Bushes sold the Mount Pelier Paper and began paper shopping. "We traveled through the New England states, the south and California looking at papers, but we had certain things we were looking for in a town, and none of them filled the

bill. We wanted a county seat, an adequate school system, attractive scenery, a good library and a college town. As soon as we drove into Neosho we knew that's where we wanted to stay. While in Neosho, Mrs. Bush taught high school English and special education and remedial reading. She comments, "I enjoyed teaching literature best, but remedial reading was the most satisfying."

Besides her studies at MSSC, Mrs. Bush's present activities include teaching Children's Literature at Crowder College in the spring and working on the board of the Art Museum at Crowder where she is in charge of the Quilting Exhibits in March and the Childrens Books' Exhibits in April. For the last three years she has also been developing a reference file of major past articles published in the Chart. When asked how she got involved in developing a Chart morgue, she added, "Well, I saw a need for one and I felt this was a way I could do something to help out the Chart staff." Any spare time Mrs. Bush might discover is used in reading and braiding rugs a unique way she learned and helped invent while a member of a rug club.

Another of Mrs. Bush's hobbies is travel which she does quite often. Her first trip was in 1970 to Europe on a study tour with the National Council of Teachers of English for seven weeks. During this time she studied for a week in Oxford and a week in London and then traveled through Greece, Italy, France and Switzerland. In 1971 and again in 1973 she returned to England with her two daughters. "I enjoy England so much because it makes me feel like I'm coming home to the U.S., smiles Mrs. Bush. Last fall she traveled to Teheran, Iran where her daughter lives, and presently has plans to return again in November. She has also spent a month in Mexico City, but she has seen her only reply is "I would rather go back to England."

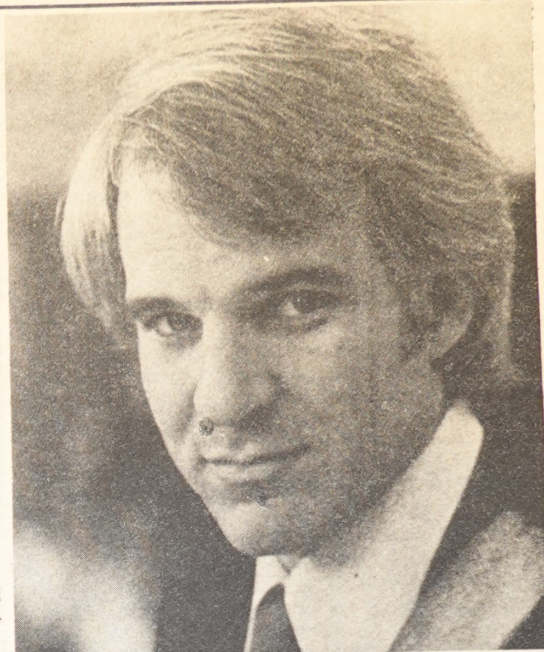




## Hartford, Martin draw 1,000

Comedian Steve Martin and baritone John Hartford lived up to their advance billing last Friday night as an enthralled audience of over 1,000 watched.

Martin did the routines and skits fast making him one of the most popular young comedians in the country and Hartford performed his style of original music that included his smash hit, "Gentle on my mind."





# Spook light still mysterious, still unsolved

By MAX MCCOY  
Chart Staff Reporter

Twelve miles southwest of Joplin, people gather nightly on a narrow country road that borders the Oklahoma state line to watch a strange light that appears there. The woods that line the road are wild and black, and the road seems no more than a gash through the timber.

The Spook Light usually seems to remain distant, always bobbing over the next hill, and content in changing color and breaking up into smaller lights to form geometric patterns. But there are stories of the light entering buses, scorching interiors of cars, and setting the woods ablaze.

Garland Middleton is the owner of "Spooky's", a small establishment on that country road. There are pool tables, a few pinball machines, and a juke box. If you punch A-1 and B-1 on the juke you'll hear a prerecorded history of the Spook Light. One wall is papered with newspaper and magazine clippings about it, which is called a "literary museum." Mostly Middleton sells pop and snacks. Each night spectators ask him what the light is. "When a man don't know, he don't know," he replies, "and he don't know what to tell the people. Before I bought this place from Arthur Meadows, I used to think that the light was the reflection off a mountain back east. But the scientists sat me down and said 'Middleton, that couldn't be a reflection, because a reflection would stay in one place. This light runs up and down the road.' The Army Corps of Engineers was here in 1946, and they couldn't figure out what it was, either."

**THE AREA IN WHICH** the Spook Light is seen is called the Devil's Promenade, so named because of the Indian dances held there in the first week of July. The festival, essentially, is a large family reunion of Indian tribes.

"The Spook Light," says Middleton, "was found by a Quapaw Indian girl in 1886, before there was even a road through this particular timber. I was told this by a ninety-one year old Indian man, and he was told by his family. But common sense will teach you that this light has been here ever since the world began, and was put here for a purpose. When two and three hundred people crowd in here and watch this light till two and three o'clock in the morning, you know it's something special."

Often with the naked eye three small lights can be seen floating around the Spook Light. With a high-powered telescope, as many as nine can be distinguished. Also, when viewed through a telescope, the light cannot be separated into a pair or pairs of car headlights, discrediting the popular theory that the light is refracted automobile lights from near-by I-44 highway.

**THE LIGHT IS SEEN BEST** on dark, rainy nights in spring or fall. Sometimes the light will leave the road, dart through the woods, and follow a small stream that cuts across the area. Many think that 'swamp gas' is responsible for the light, and that the mineral-rich content of the ground plays an important part.

"This light appears for about four miles up and down these roads," continues Middleton, "and you can't tell where it's gonna be next. It will blink out and then show up behind you. It will jump on cars. Just last night (June 28) a man came in here and said it jumped on his hood. He was scared to death."

"Last summer there was a couple of brothers that set out to catch the light, so they went out on that road for a long time, waitin' for it to get real bright. It did, and they tried to run after it and chase it. The light went out. When it appeared again, it was between them and their car. They were terrified, because they thought it was going to burn them up. They ran all the way back to my place, and one of them fainted on the floor."

"But there ain't nothin' in the world about that light that will hurt you. There's no heat to it at all. It'll scare you, and make you hurt yourself by driving into a tree or another car maybe, but that's just your own fault."

**IN THE LATE 1960's** an effort was made to promote the Spook Light area into a major tourist attraction. Arthur Meadows, the previous owner of "Spooky's," gave what was called a Ghost Show every night after sundown. The performance included Meadows painting his hands and lips with phosphorous and mildly frightening the visitors. Pamphlets were sold at a dollar apiece that described the light, most of which were written by Bob Loftin of Tulsa, Oklahoma, somewhat of a local 'authority'. In July of '67 Loftin even made arrangements to contact Lloyds of London to offer a \$10,000 reward to anyone who could prove the Spook Light a hoax. That reward was never claimed. Loftin passed away in '72. Meadows has since died also.



ALONG THIS MISSOURI-OKLAHOMA state line road, the spook light of the Ozarks is said to make its appearance. (Photo by Max McCoy.)

In the last eight or nine years a new feature has also been added to the Devil's Promenade area—the frequent sighting of strange objects in the night skies.

On one night in January of 1967 Unidentified Flying Objects were reported over the surrounding towns of Joplin, Neosho, Quapaw, Pittsburg, Parsons and Baxter Springs. Following a reported landing of one of these in the Devil's Promenade, a metal disc was found of unknown origin. The disc was made of a bright metal and measured forty inches in diameter. The disc was turned over to the U.S. Testing Co. laboratory for analysis. The results of those tests? "your guess is as good as mine," says Garland Middleton.

**MIDDLETON STATES** THAT last summer he saw an object come over the timber at about 11:30 at night, looked like a plate, and was as big as a five or six room house. "It looked like these lights were whirling around and around, and blinking. It was moving about forty miles an hour, and three cars were following it. It came from Seneca, I later found out, and when it got to the top of the hill on the other side of my place it turned and went straight east, just as complete a jog as I've ever seen. It cut across the woods and got so low we couldn't see it for the trees."

If the scientists have been unable to come up with an explanation of the origin of the Spook Light and the strange phenomenon associated with it, the story-tellers have done much better.

The Devil's Promenade, as the rest of the Ozarks, is a particularly conducive atmosphere for macabre tales. The stories that pass from parent to child regarding the light range in scope from the cannibalism of babies to wives searching for lost husbands. Perhaps the most note-worthy is the Indian legend concerning two young lovers of different tribes. They eloped, so the story goes, and were pursued by hostile relatives. Seeing no way out, the couple decided to commit suicide, and leaped from a high bluff into the waters of Spring River. Lover's Leap, a high rocky cliff overlooking the present-day Spring River, is a prominent landmark in the area, and some believe the light is the returning spirits of the star-fated lovers.

On the first night that I viewed the Spook Light gathering material for this article, the light was plainly visible from the moment I turned onto the country road. The area was crowded with cars, not a few of them changing location frequently to obtain a better vantage point for seeing the light. The car headlamps, motor noises, and excited whispers and shouts from spec-

tators did little to disturb the phenomenon at the end of the road. I snapped some pictures of it using bracket exposures on high-speed surveillance film.

**SOME DAYS LATER**, when the film came back from the developers "No Charge" was written across the package. The entire roll was blank. I asked the clerk in the camera store if they could have run it through the wrong developing solution. She said not, that the surface of the film would have been sticky and blotched if they had. The film was as smooth as smoked glass. She said that it might have been a mechanical failure of the camera, except that the film had no lines on it indicating progressive frames on it. My Yashica checked out to be mechanically perfect, and the daylight film I had taken came out clear and good. The only other possibility, the clerk said, was that the film did not advance at all. I know that it did.

One that same day massive rainfall hit the area, and the weekend of July fourth was marred with flash flooding that destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. At best, the roads in and around the Devil's Promenade had been treacherous and pot-marked, but the flooding made them virtually impassible.

After hours of trying, I finally reached the Spooklight road by car. The roads to the north and the west were blocked, but with a little courage and a lot of gas I made it in through the south on state line road.

It was about one o'clock of the morning of July fifth, and mine was the only car parked there. In fact, the entire section was deserted. I thought it would have been an excellent time to observe the light, since there was little now to disturb it. The road was filled with silence, broken only by the howling of distant coyotes. The timber seemed darker and deeper than usual, and I was taken with an uneasy feeling of oneness. The light never appeared that night, not even a flicker.

**ON SUBSEQUENT TRIPS** that I made to the area the Spook Light did not show itself as frequently or as brightly as it had on the first night I viewed it. The large amount of rainfall and resulting flooding had apparently disrupted its normal routine. Every time that I saw the light after the weekend of July fourth it appeared only as a faint glow, or as a brilliant but brief flash. It could not—or would not—act with any consistency.

On several consecutive nights I again made a number of ex-

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# After 32 years, Nina's place still popular

By MARTHA KUNGLE  
Chart Staff Writer

Nina's Green Parrot in Galena displays a painting of a hurricane in process. Shadow-like palm trees curve in the whirl of the sunrise-orange storm. A girl with a can of 3.2 beer in her hand said, "You know, I can stand here and just look at that picture real hard and almost feel like I'm getting blown away."

About 50 years ago Nina's was the Prim-Center building which housed the Golden Rule clothing store. Later Buck Dean, former owner of Buck's turned the store into a pool hall. The next owner, Verne Thomas, converted the pool hall to a bar and named it the Green Parrot. Nina Green, current owner of Nina's Green Parrot, said Thomas named it the Green Parrot "because he traveled a lot. He also named the Golden Hawk, across the street, and the Stork Club, which is now an upholstery shop." Although paneling hides walls that were once painted with parrots and palm trees, two plastic parrots remain perched in the window as a reminder of the bar's real name — Nina's Green Parrot. Most people simply call it Nina's.

IT'S IRONIC THAT Green doesn't drink beer or any kind of alcohol. "I had never been in a bar until I was in my own." During World War II she owned a cafe. She said there were a lot of wild drunken people running around there. "They told me I would eventually start drinking, but I never did." She went on to say "I never let anyone buy me a drink, not even a coke, because if you let them buy you a drink, you've got to kiss them."

"I'm a foreigner, that's all I tell people when they ask where I'm from — a foreigner," Green said. But her accent hints that she is about as foreign as Missouri. Later she said she was from Jasper County. She was born in Cartersville about 60 years ago.

Green works from 9 a.m. to midnight Monday through Saturday. "You've got to live. It's mine so I've got to stay here and

take care of it. I might lease the place next year. But I'd have to find someone responsible to take care of it. I wouldn't want the place to get dirty and stinky. I've got a lot of money invested here." She plans to rest after she leases the bar.

COMMUTING FROM HOME TO WORK is not a problem for Green since she lives upstairs. Several plants and a police scanner brighten her "office" which consists of a desk and a couple of file cabinets just inside the front door of the bar. She likes the plants — especially the philodendron — because she has no backyard — just a rocky parking lot.

Although Green usually has two people working for her, she employs only one at the moment. "Good help is hard to find," she said. Ted Brown, who has worked nights on and off for the last four and a half years, said bartending is all right, "But I'd like to run for president, but I haven't had the time."

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are Nina's busiest nights. Miller and Coors are the most popular beers. According to Green business has been slow this year. "Election year is never a good one," was one reason she gave for the lull. Another was that everything costs more. "Kids have to buy clothes for school. They don't have as much money to spend when they go out. It's not just my business that's slow — everyone's is." Beer that sold for 15c a can in the 1930's now goes for 45c, although Old Style and Blatz are still only 30c a can. The price of a keg has shot from \$6 to \$26.

FAMILIAR FACES GLIDE by the desk at the door into the newly remodeled bar — the addition of a game room doubled Nina's size. But if the face is unfamiliar and looks a bit too young, Green asks to see some identification. She says, "I don't have much trouble with false I.D.'s. You can tell if they've been messed with." She went on to say that some kids try to get in on a birth certificate alone, "But that's no good unless they've got a

social security card with the same number on it."

"I don't have much trouble here — don't get any bad people. I get all the best business — lots of college students," Green proudly stated. After she said there had been no fights in her 32 years at the bar, she knocked on wood and then on her head. "I hardly ever get a smart-aleck," she said.

Green doesn't think that kids have changed much over the years, although she did say, "They're not as crazy and wild as they were a few years ago." She said some of the people who were regulars 15 years ago still come back and see her.

Bands do not play at Nina's. Green said she tried that before but "It didn't do business much good. You can't make up for beer you don't sell while people are dancing."



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"it is going to be a smash.  
i think it will be one of the biggest  
pictures in a long, long time"

—gene shalit, nbc-tv



ONCE THE LIGHT APPEARS, it sometimes follows this little branch stream. The spook light has been observed "since time began" and will probably be seen "until time ends." (Photo by Max McCoy.)

## Spook light still mysterious . . .

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posures of the Spook Light. Also on that same roll of film were pictures I'd taken of the flooding of Joplin.

I waited a week as the film was processed. The three photographs I'd taken of the flood were perfectly clear and sharp. But the rest of the roll—the exposures I'd made in the Devil's Promenade area—were blank as before.

I don't pretend to draw any conclusions. I don't know why the film acted as it did. But it makes one wonder.

The Spook Light remains a mystery. Perhaps the area could have been promoted into a major tourist attraction, but much would have been lost. Each year thousands of people drive the wild country road and see the light, all without charge. In recent years a large amount of timber has been cleared from Spook Light road, "land developing," I think they call it. It hasn't seemed to affect the light. And, if Middleton is correct in believing the light has existed since the world began, one may assume it will be around 'till the end.



## Politics live!

By PHIL CLARK

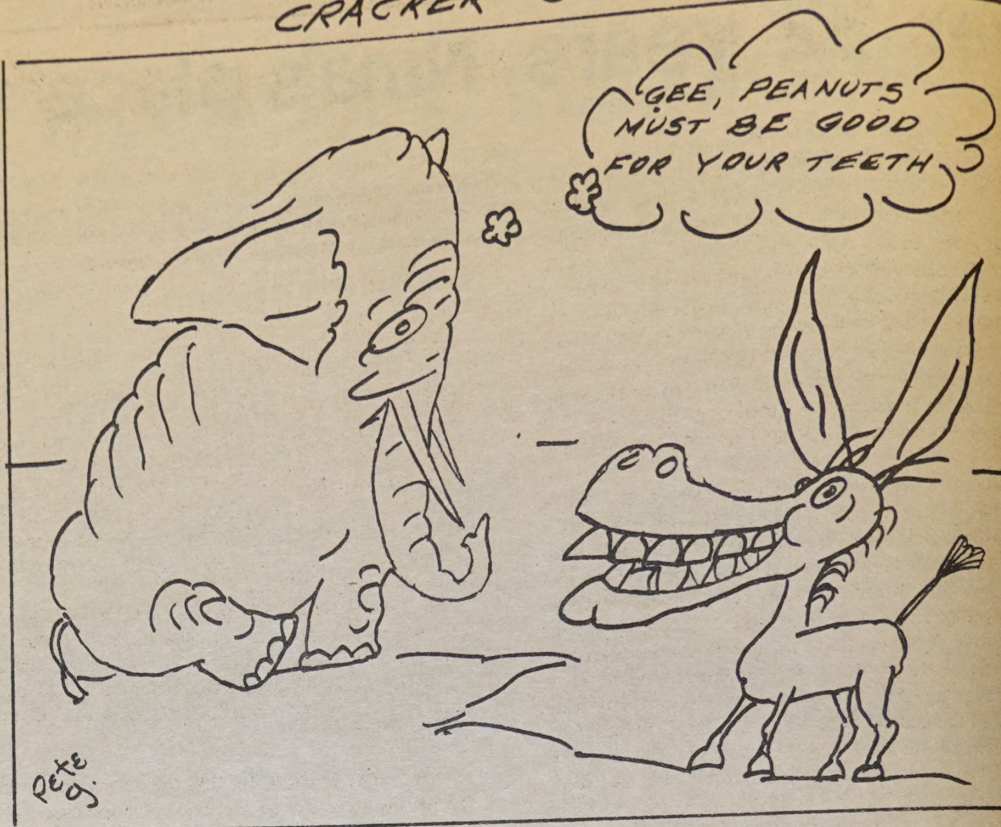
I hate to write a column dealing with politics because in an election year I get so sick of candidates and campaigning. I long for the old days of politics when men and votes were bought. I like to deal with the absurd, however, and you've got to admit that nothing is more absurd than electing a President. State and local elections are of little interest because they are merely primaries to see who can work their way into the nomination for President four, eight, or 16 years from now. Why sweat the small stuff; let's go right to the top.

Being a student of politics, I can't understand a lot of the criticisms of the system I hear these days. Some people say the whole Presidential race is a farce because you practically have to be a millionaire to run. What's wrong with that? Do you want some jerk that can go through the entire political system and not make a million dollars running your country? Neither do I. We're going to get a crook anyway, so let's at least get a smart one.

Many people today say a voter should not cast a straight party ballot but should know the candidates and "vote for the man." Now isn't that ridiculous? How would a football game look if all the players refused to declare which side they were on and just indiscriminately scored goals for either team. It's the same thing and don't try to tell me different. I think everyone should be like my grandmother

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## CRACKER CHARISMA



## The campus speaks:

# 'Transcendental meditation has no part in God's will

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This column is for the reader. It is for the expression of his ideas, his thoughts, and his opinions. Letters, manuscripts, or what have you should be submitted to The Chart office by campus mail, regular mail, or may be brought by in person.

By ROBERT WOMACK

Irregardless of whether this ever sees print, it has to be written. I am a Christian, and thus I feel it is absolutely mandatory that I take my stand. True Christians always have to.

I write in regard to the two-page spread in the August 27 issue of The Chart given to transcendental meditation. Obviously the subject is one of extreme popularity among many people, even in this part of the country. And so, in the face of such open and free promotion of this so-called science, someone from the ranks of Christianity has to step up and be heard.

As I said, I am a Christian. And a devoted one. I am completely and totally committed to the message of the salvation of Jesus Christ. As such, I have to voice what the Word of God, the Bible, has to say about this new fad.

The propagators of TM tell us that it is not a religion or anything akin to that persuasion. They neglect to tell us that many of the recitations recommended to would-be meditators to put them in the right frame of mind are nothing more than prayers to Hindu deities. TM is, in all truth, nothing more than a very thinly disguised form of Hinduism. The methods of meditation taught are hardly

different from the how-to's of any of the other mind sciences. TM tells us that we must let ourselves go, attain mental release. 2 Corinthians 10:5 tells us to bring every thought into captivity; and Phillipians 4:8 instructs us to think on those things that are true, honest, just, pure, of good report, virtuous. TM tells us to come to know who we are, and what our purpose is, and thus be what we should be. Jesus tells us in John 17:3, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." TM tells us to be one with the universe. Galatians 3:28 tells us that we are one in Christ Jesus. Along every avenue, TM is in direct and total opposition to the word of God.

TM tells us to look within, and find the solutions to our problems within ourselves. It tells us that we are good enough to provide our own answers and solutions. Isaiah 64:6 says, "But we are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we all do fade as a leaf; and our iniquities, like the wind, have taken us away." Romans 3:10 says, "As it is written, there is none righteous, no not one." And Romans 3:23 says, "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." The greatest, and most certainly fatal error of TM is the fact that it totally violates the First Commandment. God said, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me." (Deut. 5:7). In TM, man has done just that. Man would rather believe that he is master of his own destiny. He would rather believe that he is not so bad, and that he is constantly getting better, because of his own efforts. That is what he would rather believe.

Because if he believes in a Divine Creator, then he has to acknowledge to himself that he must, one day, be held accountable for the things he has done, good and evil. And rather than make preparations for that judgment, he refuses to consider the possibility of God, Jesus Christ, and the cross, and mandatory decision of what to do with God's only Son, accept Him or reject Him. And he attempts to ease the searing conviction and condemnation in his soul by creating his own pseudo-religions, and shouting them at the world so loudly as to try to drown out God's voice speaking to his heart.

Transcendental meditation does not have any part in the will of God. It directly opposes His word. And it attempts to push God aside, and make man self-sufficient. It is not of God. It is in direct confrontation with Him. And one cannot reconcile the two. You can have TM, or you can have Jesus Christ, but you cannot have both. (Matthew 6:24)

I have sympathy for people involved in TM. I understand why they became involved with it. They are looking for something to fill that void on the inside. That craving deep down in their soul. That same need is present in the heart of every man and woman, boy and girl. But TM is not the answer. It is a cleverly designed counterfeit offered by Satan. The surest test of this is to ask whether the thing glorifies God and His Son, Jesus Christ. Obviously TM does not. Rather it glorifies man, and attempts to convince us that man can redeem himself. But he can't. Jesus says it in John 14:6. "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh to the Father but by me."

I would ask anyone involved in TM to take a second look at it in the full light of the Word of God. Ask Him what the deal is. Let Him tell you who is right and who is wrong.

I am writing this to the editor of The Chart because I believe that the other side of the story deserves a chance to be heard. The students of MSSC have heard the case for TM. Now they deserve the chance to hear the case against it. For that reasons, I very humbly ask you to please print this in the next issue of The Chart. Thank you very much for your time.

## Super Jock

By "UNIMPRESSED"

(NOTE: "Unimpressed" is a pseudonym for a group of residents of South Hall. Ordinarily such pseudonyms are not used in The Chart. In this case, an exception was made.)

Once upon a time in the land of North Hall there lived a "handsome," "intelligent," "distinguished," "loveable," all around great guy, a perfect example of the clean cut all-American boy, Super Jock. Super Jock, of course, was the star of the football, basketball, baseball, track team, etc. He could do anything. All the "nice girls" would flock to Super Jock. It just seemed they could not resist him. After all he had so much to offer.

Yet one day tragedy struck, for Super Jock was turned down by a girl. Just imagine. He was actually turned down. How could such a thing happen? Super Jock just could not cope. He knew there was nothing wrong with him; he was perfect. So he decided the girl must be badly

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**the chart**

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# Let's get our heads together

Steve Smith

By STEVE SMITH

"Getting your Head Together" is the latest craze in America and it seems that everyone, except the ones who already have theirs together (and the ones who really don't care about getting theirs together) are doing it. A few weeks ago Newsweek magazine featured a large section of their publication to the theories of EST, TM, Silva's Mind Control, etc., etc., which they thought, erroneously, ran the gamut of mind expansion. But they were wrong. Incredibly, the magazine neglected to mention the newest and most revolutionary technique yet to be formulated — TS.

TS stands for Transcontinental Sedation. It was created by a famous Indian philosopher who passed through the Joplin area a few weeks ago named Maharishi Berra Yogi. Now, thanks to a strange juxta position of events I am the first teacher of TS in the United States. It all began when I was driving down Range Line Road in Joplin and noticed out of the corner of my eye a small, withered old man, dressed in a white sheet, hitchhiking at the side of the road. His long, gray, matted hair was blowing in the wind. At first I thought he might be a member of the local KKK chapter and, thinking so, entertained the idea of veering my Japanese-made car in order to hit him. But then I noticed his dark features and huge nose which made me wonder. Being in one of those wild, impulsive moods, I decided to stop.

AFTER THE MAHARISHI was in the car and after he had conned me into buying him a huge lunch at a local Burger Chef Restaurant, he began to tell me in a heavy Indian accent about the technique he had first discovered while riding a motorcycle across the Himalayan mountains. The old man's voice was soft and almost childlike as he described his mind-expansion technique of Transcontinental Sedation to me.

"When I first come to your country," he said. "I look up at the sky and look down at big buildings and think all the fruits that grow on the trees and all the breeze that blow in the leaves and all the little birdies on jaybird street love to hear the robins go tweet! tweet! tweet!"

"I really don't see your point," I said.

(We were sitting in a back booth at Burger Chef but even there the guru's weird choice of dress was attracting attention. People were staring.)

"Allow me to explain. I come to your beautiful town one week ago, hitch-hiking with a really boffo, wow-wow blond to the exit on interstate. But first I would like to say greetings to the good mayor of this city, Mr. Franklin. tech. Oy, yes, may the bird of Paradise surround his head.

"Maharishi," I asked, "Just exactly what is the technique you were telling me about?"

"Mr. Buckley, you are the first person to be kind to my outer self since I arrive in your beautiful country. Once I said, let me find one truly kind person in this country and I will divulge to him what has led me to find the selfless self, what has led me to realize the cosmic source of my existence."

AND SLOWLY, GRACIOUSLY, the old man began to tell me the secrets of his technique. The technique, according to the old guru, was a six-step process. The first process entails sitting quietly in a chair for fifteen minutes, consciously attempting to relax every muscle in the body from the tips of the toes to the top of the head. Then, in step two the subjects begins to concentrate on the vast array of colors that, eyes-closed, begins to run before the eyes.

"Now," the guru continued, "Concentrate only on clearing the mind of all disturbing thoughts. If disturbing thoughts come into the mind gently push them away. And of course repeat over and over again in your mind, the mantis that I have given to you."

"What's a mantis?"

"A mantis is a simple, non-sensical word which is chosen by your teacher according to the individual rhythm of your vibrations. It resembles words that come into my mind as I spit out a large mouthful of water from the holy Ganges river. Whatever that sound it will be your mantis. For instance, Mr. Buckley, your mantis will be ...." (he closed his eyes, lifting his head to the ceiling of the Burger Chef) "whop-per."

"Whopper!" I said. "What kind of a mantis is that? That's a dumb mantis."

"Ho, ho," he laughed, "Whopper" is not your mantis. I am hungry. I would like another whopper, please."

WE WENT TO BUY the Maharishi another whopper (with my money, of course) and then he explained the third step to me. That last step I cannot divulge even in this column. But it has something to do with getting aboard a Boeing 747 and ordering a plateful of martinis. Then, one can enter that brief moment of oneness with the universe — satori!

The Maharishi Yogi and I talked for several more minutes about many aspects of our lives and societies. I told him about my tennis game, he told me about his poker game. I told him about my athletic life, he told me about his ascetic life. And then he said excuse me and walked out the door of the Burger Chef, in'o the bright sunlight. Absent minded I looked out the window and watched an unbelievable sigh — the guru throwing off his sheet and jumping into the back of a late-model sports car that came to a screeching halt in the parking lot. The guru, clad only in bermuda shorts and a T-shirt jumped in the car and he and a willowly blonde driver sped away. What was going on? Was my dream and my image of Transcontinental Sedation to be destroyed? Something was rotten in Denmark. In horror I turned around and felt my back pocket. My billfold, my money, driver's license and credit cards, were gone!

## Elections deserve some analysis

Phil Clark

(Continued from page 8)

who has always said "I'd vote for an old yellow dog if he was a Democrat." This country was founded by men who made their decisions and stuck to them, not a bunch of wishy-washy incompetents who couldn't even decide a little thing like which party to vote for.

Another criticism of American politics still frequently heard is the old male chauvinistic whine about women running for office. This is ridiculous. Are women any less incompetent than men? Any less devious or crooked? No, of course not. They are just as well suited to deceive the public as men; why shouldn't they still be given a chance?

I guess I should say a few words about the current election, just to show I keep up with current events. The way it appears to me Jerry Ford isn't going to have too much trouble with this upstart Carter. God knows it would be a lot easier for the GOP now if Pat's health had been better and good old Dick Nixon would have been able to answer his party's call. A man's country is important but family comes first. (Everyone laughs at me for still writing off for Nixon's press releases, but how else would I find out the true inside facts like these?) I think the televised

debates will be quite informative, although I have personally been anti-debate since Nixon and Kennedy preempted the Yogi Bear show in 1960. Carter's performance on T.V. will greatly determine the outcome of the election.

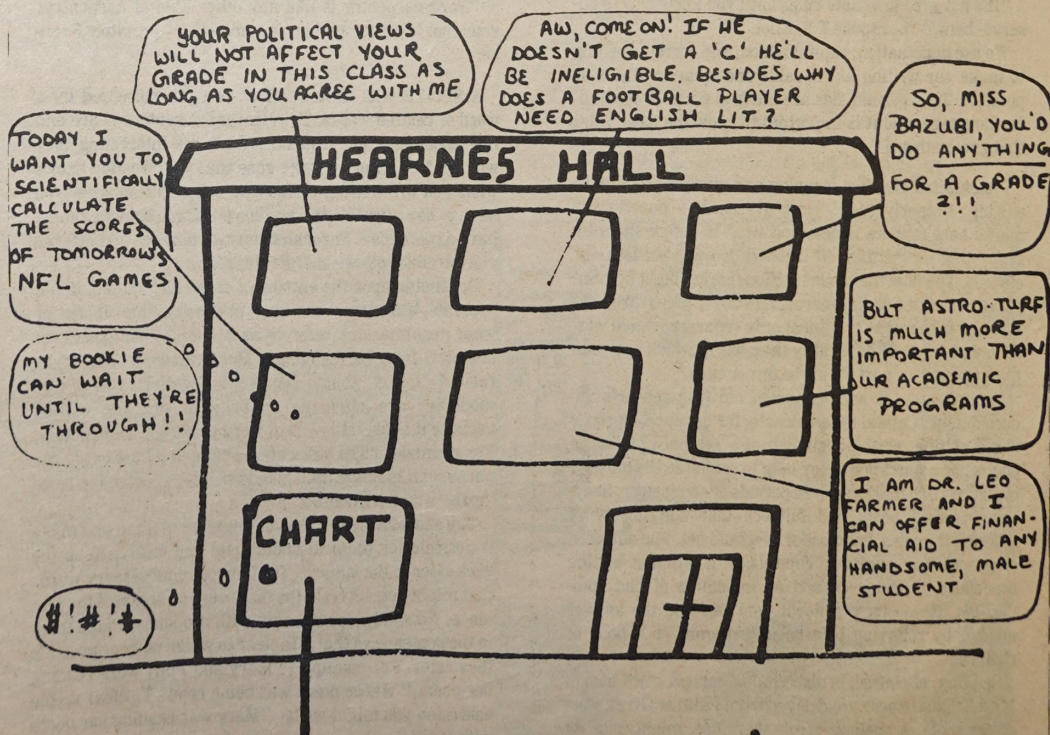
After all, he is a newcomer but he does have my grandmother's vote. I myself am going to vote for McCarthy again this year. I may be a lot of things. But I am not a quitter.

## Super Jock

(Continued from page 8)

mistaken. Perhaps it was only that she had an inferiority complex and did not feel worthy of Super Jock.

Yet she didn't need to worry about tying him down because he wouldn't need her for very long. With this thought in mind he dashed boldly up to the young lady to comfort her by giving her a second chance. He was rudely refused though, which nearly blew his mind. However, he didn't give up hope. He knew this poor girl could be helped. As a result, he had her committed to an asylum so she could get herself together. Super Jock was a pride to all those radiated by his understanding and unselfish love.



HE KEEPS SAYING THERE'S NEWS ON CAMPUS, BUT I CAN'T FIND IT!



# The case for dissent

Walter Cronkite

By WALTER CRONKITE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Cronkite is managing editor of the CBS Evening News. He has been a reporter for more than 30 years. In 1962 the George Foster Peabody Television News Award saluted, among other Cronkite achievements, his "Twentieth Century" broadcasts (1957-1966). In 1969 he received the William Allen White Award for "Journalistic Merit" — never before given to a broadcast newsmen.)

After a few thousand years of so-called civilization, there are so many things wrong with the world that we have made. The mere fact that this species of ours has survived so far seems hardly adequate cause for self-applause nor can we indulge in self-congratulations for our civilization's considerable material and cultural development that has failed to guarantee survival or nurture the bodies and the spirit of all mankind.

IF WE ARE TO WIPE OUT not only the symptoms, but the causes, of injustices and decay, there must be change. There is scarcely any argument on that. But the question is the form of the change and, as in such critical times in our history, we find conflicts between the seeming intransigence of the established order and the impatience of youth. Each generation, when it is young, is anxious to get on with the obvious reforms that the establishment of whatever era seems reluctant to institute. With the world's present potential for mass suicide with nuclear weapons, over-crowding, hunger, is there any wonder that the students of today rebel with an urgency unknown to earlier generations?

There ought to be a better way, and that, I submit, is what the students are saying — there ought to be a better way, not only to settle international disputes, but to provide for the world's underprivileged and to assure peace and well being for all.

Almost everyone agrees with these broad objectives. It

is the manner of achieving them — primarily the dispatch with which we get the job done — that separates us, that brings us to this increasing and terrible polarization of our society. It is time that both sides look and listen. Don't stop, there isn't time to stop, but look and listen, one to the other.

As essential as is the need for listening to the other side's arguments, is the necessity for critical self-examination of one's arguments. It would be helpful if each side recognized its own excesses of speech and action even as it condemns those of the opposition.

IT CANNOT BE EXPECTED that more fanatical leaders or their disciples are going to follow such rational behavior, nor are they likely to be tolerant of those who do. Fanatics seem to require total commitment and are not loathe to use bully tactics to get it. It also is the essence of their demagoguery that they preach only part of the lesson. Those who are hardened in their position practice and preach repression and their weapon is fear. To rationally examine our alternatives, none of us can yield to fear.

Freedom of speech, press, and peaceful assembly, which we should all hold dear, really compromise the freedom of free inquiry — the freedom to study our democratic institutions without fear of harassment by misguided patriots or heckling malcontents, freedom to advocate change without facing trial for heresy. Such study may require throwing off old concepts, shibboleths in the spirit of basic research. We must hear out the dissenters. We must seek out and make use of the original thinkers.

We have the future in our power. The twenty-first century is not going to burst upon us in full flower. As we move into the future, the possibilities open to mankind stagger the imagination. Man can mold the new century into anything he wants it to be. But to do that, we must

know what we want and we must examine each of our institutions\* to determine whether they stand up to the challenges of the century ahead.

We of our generation may have to look no further than our own failure to plan for the future, to fill the seeds of youth's discontent. Convinced that we are not doing the job, many of you have turned your backs upon us. Even so, you should not reject that which is good of our institutions and that accumulated wisdom which we possess, perhaps solely by reason of age, we must not reject those among you who dissent. In youth's rebellion against any unsatisfactory status quo, we must assist — not resist. That does not mean either for youth or for us groveling to coercion, yielding to blackmail, or forgiving violence. It does not mean we can tolerate lawlessness, for the law is the foundation of our freedom.

IT DOES MEAN that we must not let our revulsion to the transgressions of the militants blind us to the future.

Society is going to change. The only question is whether youth is going to help and, indeed, we need to communicate by word and deed to those coming behind us, the values that we know are constants — right or wrong, truth or falsehood, generosity or selfishness, dedication or cynicism, self-discipline or license.

This country has not lost its ability to respond to challenge. Though all the challenges of today seem frightening in their complexity, there should be no reason for despair. I do not despair that young people are taking a more concerned interest in our affairs than ever before in our history. God bless you all for that.

The more and the greater the challenge, the greater the heroism of thought and of deed and of the courage to surmount them. Just remember this. The more exciting, then, the prospects of the combat; oh, how much sweeter, then, the taste of victory.

## How to build writing skills:

### Rules help to clarify to others

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three articles on building basic writing skills. The series was provided by Publishers Student Services.)

"It's not to violate rules until you know how to observe them." Thus spoke T.S. Eliot.

We use punctuation, capitalization, and correct spelling to make our writing as readable and clear to others as possible. These visual aids are integral parts of our written language, and it is important to know the basic rules that govern them.

Punctuation clarifies meaning and gives expression to writing. Properly used — not overused — punctuation marks help readers understand what is before them by separating or setting off related words, phrases, or clauses. The nine main punctuation marks might be compared to the glue or nails carpenters use to join their work. A writer uses marks to cement or to separate related words and phrases. They identify the point at which one complete thought, or part of one, begins or ends.

Capitalization is another visual aid to a reader's understanding. Capital letters denote, for instance, a proper name or title, or the beginning of a sentence, a line of poetry, or a quotation. They help to reinforce the purpose of punctuation marks such as periods or semicolons. Some accomplished poets and authors take the liberty of ignoring the rules, but most of us should not. The omission of punctuation marks or capitals, in non-fiction writing especially, is incorrect and an indication of bad composition. If you have a doubt, you can find the answer quickly by referring to a basic grammar or a book of rhetoric.

Spelling, of course, is also vital to correct word usage. Most English words are derived from Latin or Greek words, or roots. A spelling error, therefore, might indicate carelessness or inaccurate knowledge of a word. If you do not understand the meaning of the prefixes "un" and "in", for example, you might distort the use of a word in a sentence. The thought "The person who beats a dog is

inhuman" would be incorrect if the word "unhuman" were used. Uncertainty about a word can usually be quickly resolved by referring to a dictionary.

"Word carpentry is like any other kind of carpentry; you must join your sentences smoothly." — Anatole France.

A SENTENCE IS A UNIT of thought expressed by a word or related words. The clearer the sentences are and the smoother their sequence, the more interesting they will be. You want to make sure that your reader knows what you are writing about (the subject) and what you have to say about it (the predicate). Each sentence must have a main idea. Through the use of phrases and clauses you introduce other subordinate ideas.

Depending upon the amount of detail and explanation it presents, a sentence can vary in construction. It will be what grammarians refer to as a simple, compound, or complex form of sentence. But, whatever the style, related words should be kept together. Misplaced modifiers are often the culprits in obscure writing because it is not clear which word or phrase they modify. For example: "The girl went walking in a blue hat." The phrase "in the blue hat" should be placed after the word "girl," which it modifies.

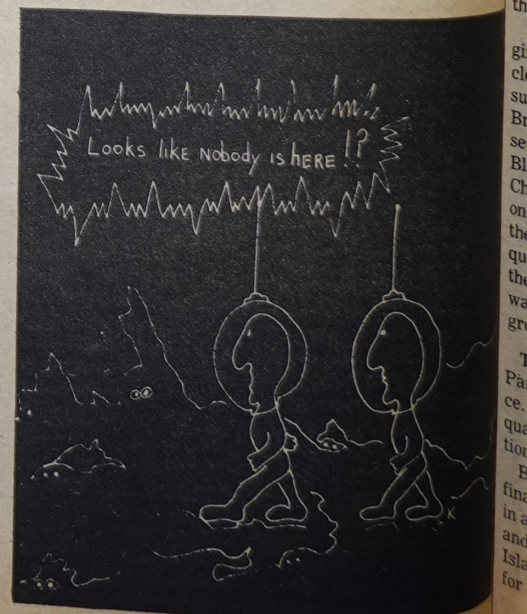
You should always keep your readers in mind and make it possible for them to understand you easily. Keep the verb close to the subject. Try to avoid unnecessary words that might detract from the main verb or action of the sentence. Also, take special care with pronouns. Place them in the sentence so that it is clear to which noun or pronoun they refer. For example: "Mary and Polly were reading her poem." Whose poem was being read? To clear up the confusion you might write: "Mary was reading her poem with Polly."

WRITING IS MORE INTERESTING if the length and style of sentences vary. After a number of long statements, make a point of using a short one. Your composition

will make better reading and will be neither boring nor overly complicated.

A paragraph is a series of sentences that develops a unified thought. The lead sentence presents the topic that is to follow. Then, subsequent sentences detail in logical order its substance. The last sentence in a paragraph should conclude the topic.

Sentences within a paragraph should build one upon another. A completed composition will have continuity and style if each sentence and then each paragraph, is smoothly joined to the next.





# The old red bandit is dead

By JIM ELLISON

jim ellison

The "Red Bandit" is dead, and if Mao Tse-tung is not remembered for anything else, he will be remembered best as the hot-tempered revolutionary who outfoxed Chiang Kai-shek in 1934 in what has become known as "The Long March" in Chinese logo. Outgunned and completely encircled by the nationalist forces, the young firebrand bested Chiang everytime the trap was about to spring shut. He collected a ragtag army along the way on his 8,000 mile walk, and finally, escaped to the mountains in the north.

Mao was not unlike many other hero's throughout history in that every so often, some individual comes along with new and revolutionary ideas that appeal to the people at the exact time when they are needed.

BORN IN 1893, Mao was caught up in China's late 19th and early 20th-Century problems.

After the death of Kuang Hsu, the last Manchu emperor in 1908, a revolution, organized by Sun Yet-sen, the George Washington of modern-day China, broke out and lasted for about a year. Sun was elected the new provisional president, but for patriotic reasons, he stepped down.

Shortly afterwards, the entire country became embroiled in another civil war. China was torn apart with rivalry among war lords, and in 1914, Japan seized the German-leased territory of Kiao-Chow and occupied Shantung. International protests were aired but was met by the Japanese imposing their infamous Twenty-One demands in 1915 which extended her leases into Manchuria.

Unable to cope with his country's problems, Sun fled to the south to Canton, and organized the Koumingtang Party.

The Koumingtang was based on Sun's Three People's Principles of nationalism, people's democracy, and livelihood.

SUN ADMITTED THE LEFT-WING faction, which was organized by Chu Ten and Mao Tse-tung, into the Koumingtang, and received aid from Russia, including military advisors who assisted Chiang Kai-shek in establishing the Wampoo Military Academy.

In 1925, Sun died, passing the leadership into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek. Chiang's conservative faction opposed the Koumingtang's left-wing group, so in 1927, Chiang's faction split with the Communists. Unity was somewhat restored for a while though when the Communist group agreed to purge their ranks provided Chiang stepped down as president.

By 1930, China was faced with grave problems. At home, the Communists were causing disunion and the menace from Japan was growing. Chiang came back from his forced retirement and decided, despite the growing problem with Japan, to devote all his resources to the home problem. By 1934, all of Chiang's forces were involved fighting the Communists. Finally, Chiang surrounded them and began to move in for the kill, but Chiang gravely underrated Mao's abilities.

Because Mao had won the hearts of the peasants in the countryside, he was able to slip from the grasp of Chiang at every turn. Mao would attack quickly, and just as suddenly, withdraw, fading into the country-side like some will of the wisp, leaving a confused nationalist force. (The tactics were not unlike the same ones our own forces encountered thirty years later in another place). So began "The Long March," and over the period of a year, and covering 8,000 miles, Mao became a living hero to the people of China.

ALONG THE WAY, PEASANTS, by the hundreds of thousands, entranced by this dashing young guerilla, joined the march. Mao became their teacher and they listened to his revolutionary new ideas. They sang songs and they shared the same soup bowl. Mao would not allow rank or insignia to be worn, and they were all equal, an unheard of thing in ancient China. Onward they marched and fought, criss-crossing back and forth until finally, they reached a haven in Shensi Province in the north, where they lay in wait and laid the foundation of the Communist government.

When World War II ended, and the Japanese were finally defeated, China was beset with massive shortages of material. Inflation was rampant, and the population was just plain war-weary. The time was finally right for Mao, and like the hoards of Genghis Kan centuries before,

they rolled out of the mountains into China and began their campaign. Manchuria was the first to fall, and finally, in 1949, all of China belonged to the Communists.

Mao was quickly appointed as the Chairman of the new People's Republic and the first thing the Peking government did was to nullify the status of the nationalists. This was quickly followed by the Marriage Law, which forbids polygamy, child marriage, infanticide, gave property rights to women and instituted the divorce. The emancipation of women served the Communists two ways: in aiding the dissolution of the time honored family unit, and in giving China a new source to serve the state.

Mao closed the gates of China next and it would be 1972 before that bamboo curtain would be lifted again. China had finally rid herself of the white devils from the west.

A TRIBUTE TO MAO'S POWER over the people and his contemporaries came in an unusual way in the latter part of the 1960's. For some time, there had been growing dissension in the upper-echelon of the party and some China watchers were even predicting Mao's fall from power. In an unprecedented move, Mao took to the rostrum and appealed to the youth of China. Using all the old hot rhetoric learned so many years before in the mountains, he so enflamed the young people of China that they took to the streets by the millions, wearing arm bands, and holding Mao's "Little Red Book." The Red Guard, as they became known, roamed the urban and rural streets, purging any insipid enemy of Mao, proving once again to the world he remained the man in power.

No one really knows the exact reason why Mao decided to open the gates of China. Many individuals have conjectured on the question, but one thing is certain; he had his reasons. Someday, the reason will manifest itself. In the meantime, rest assured that whoever his heir may be, the policies will, at least for a while, remain the same.

MAO ONCE SAID THAT "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." There is no apparent reason to believe that China will change that rhetoric in the near future.

The old bandit is dead at 82, but not likely to ever be forgotten.

## Live from Silicone, N.J.

By PETE GRAHAM

Pete G.

You'd think any red-blooded-male-sexist-Playboy-magazine-nurtured-dirty-old-man-playing-at-student such as myself would enjoy— (enjoy: synonym leer or, in extreme circumstances, drool) — watching, at his leisure, 50 lovely, young women for the better part of two hours. I'm talking about the annual Miss America hype, of course, and, of course, I didn't enjoy it at all but merely endured it. Endure is the proper word here since the other networks chose to show Howard Cosell reruns and John Dever Live at Sea World singing underwater with Mamu the Whale.

It's obvious that the pageant, originated in 1921 as a gimmick to draw tourists back to Atlantic City after the close of the summer season, has enjoyed a good deal of success over the years. Its imitators are as numerous as Brigham Young's in-laws. Offshoots include Miss Universe, Miss World, Miss USA, Miss Deaf America, Miss Black America, Miss Teenage America, Miss Merry Christmas, Miss Dog Holler, Miss Joes' Bar and Grill, and on and on. All of these turkeys employ the same format, the same purported goal of furthering feminine ideals and qualities, the same everything. The fact is, however, that they are basically a business, a promotion, a hype. This was true in 1921 and it is even truer today. Feminist groups are rather vociferous on this point.

THIS YEAR'S PAGEANT offered nothing new. Bert Parks proved once more that he can't sing and can't dance. The quality of judging likewise was in turn with the quality of the event itself. The so-called panel of distinction was again composed of unknowns and has beens.

Bert got right into it though and promptly named the 10 finalists; 2 dogs, 3 throw-backs, 3 maybes, and 2 for sures in anybody's book. At this point, Bert hoofed and wheezed and I cursed myself for not being on the cable. Miss Rhode Island of 1959 sold hair spray while the finalists changed for the swim suit competition.

Throwback No. 1 came out first and moved across the stage on ballbearing hips. Following was Maybe No. 2. Closer inspection revealed a hairdo stiff enough to withstand typhoon Mary. (Good salesmanship on the part of Miss Rhode Island of 1959 no doubt.) Dog No. 2 was next. I closed my eyes. Behind Dog No. 2 was Dog No. 1. (They run in packs you know) I left the room. Rhode Island '59 sold peach mist nail polish.

Maybe No. 3 led the next round showing off respectable under-wired 36C's (padding is legal if done with good taste) and drew dirty looks from Throwback No. 1 and both Dogs 1 and 2. Forsure No. 1 came out next showing nice legs, lots of smile and made leisure turns in front of the judges' stand. Throwback No. 1 and Dog No. 2 turned green. Dog No. 1 shifted from foot to foot. Rhode Island '59 sold Yardstick brand paste-on eyelashes.

THROWBACK No. 3 was too nondescript to mention. Little better was Throwback No. 2. Maybe No. 1 had a chance until she had to breathe, the action of which exposed the presence of a stomach more suitable to Marvelous Mary Thornberry of the Miller Brewing Company.

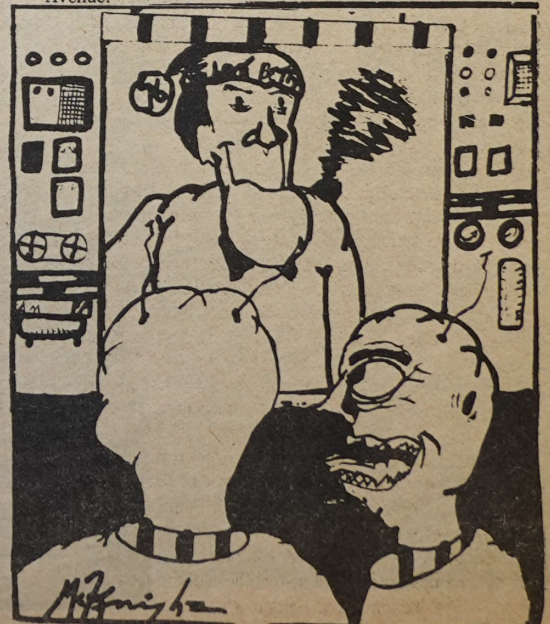
All of this seemingly set the stage for the final finalist of the evening, Forsure No. 2.

Forsure No. 2 had all the tools; Jimmy Carter smile, West Point posture, synchronized gears, the works; all poured into a twoway stretch, one-piece swimsuit properly padded and shaped by years of Playtex foundation garments. As the rest of the finalists watched from center stage, Forsure No. 2 displayed great poise and confidence and thinly veiled intimacy with several of the judges.

AT CENTER STAGE, Maybe No. 1 hissed between her teeth. Throwback No. 2 sought reassurance from her mother occupying seats 31 and 32 of the 5th row. Both Dogs did their usual or a combination thereof. Even Forsure No. 1 looked disconcerted.

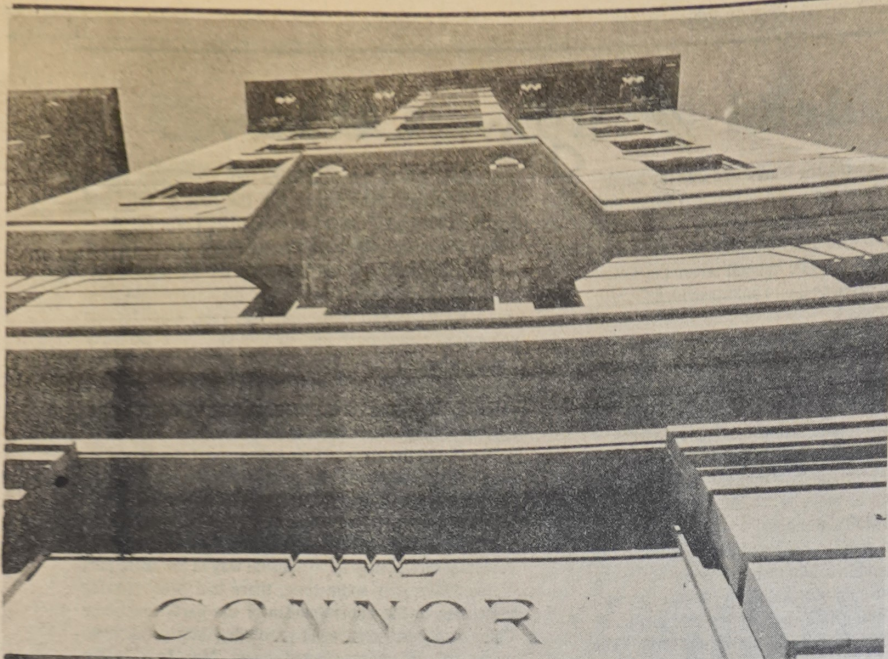
The big moment arrived. The ten finalists, left legs forward, chins out, shoulders back, tummys in, tensed even tenser. The winner is — Legs No. 11 — ur, I mean, Forsure No. 2.

Forsure No. 2 cries. Forsure No. 1 cries. Maybe No. 3 and all the rest of the finalists cry. I cry. The ten of us losers are crying together. Crying out of insult and outrage and asking ourselves if it was worth it. The answer is obviously no; not even for all the hype on Madison Avenue.



"Remember, don't ask to be taken to their leader."

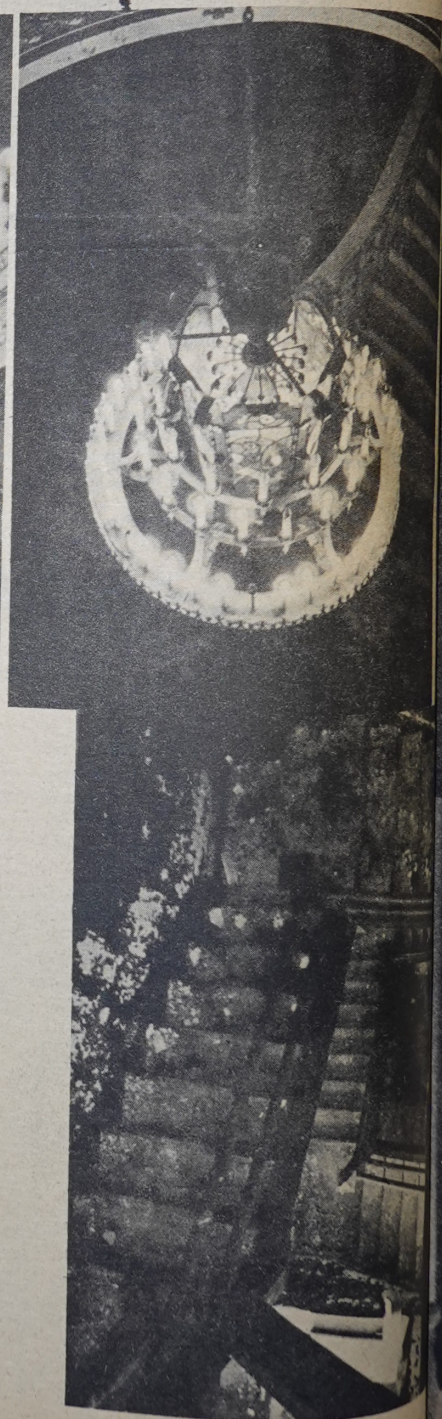




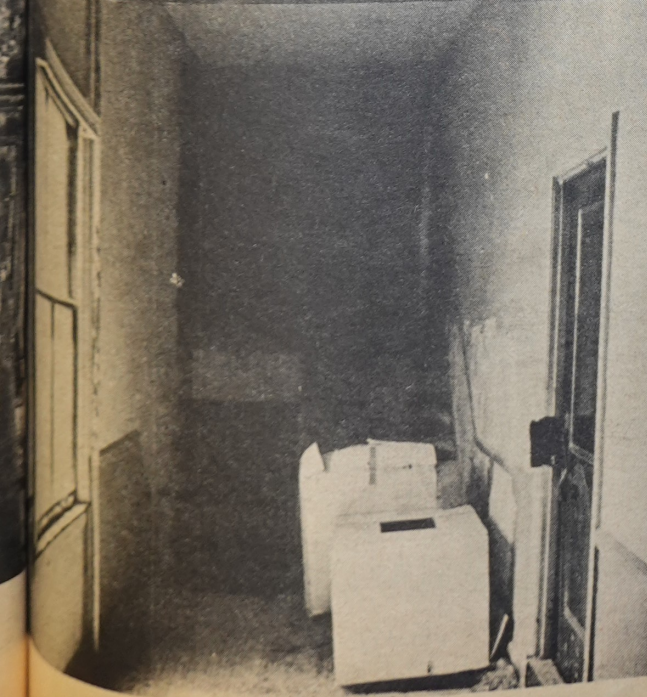
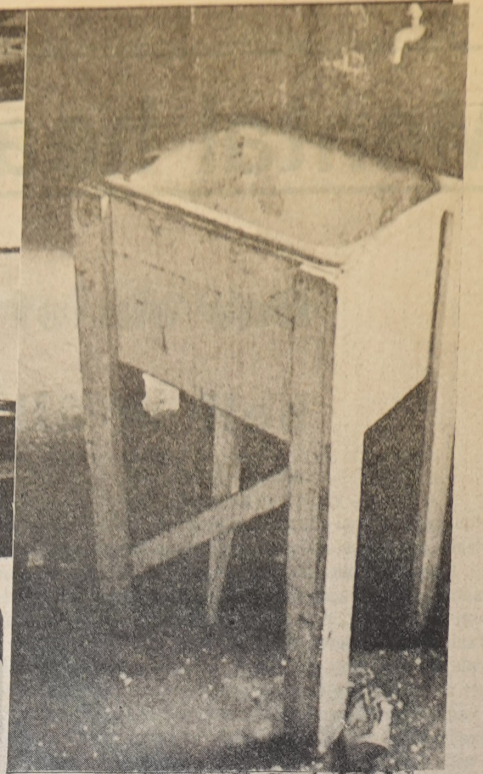
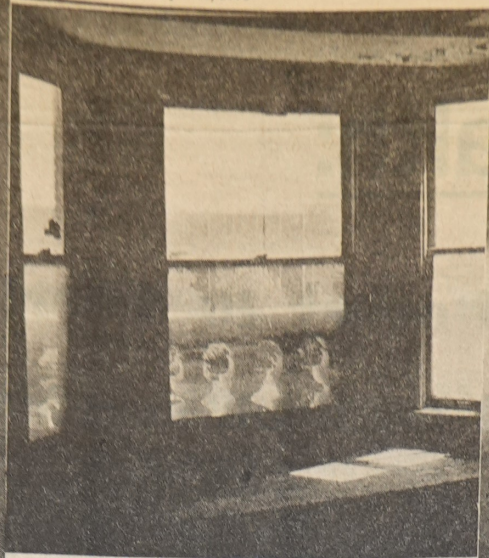
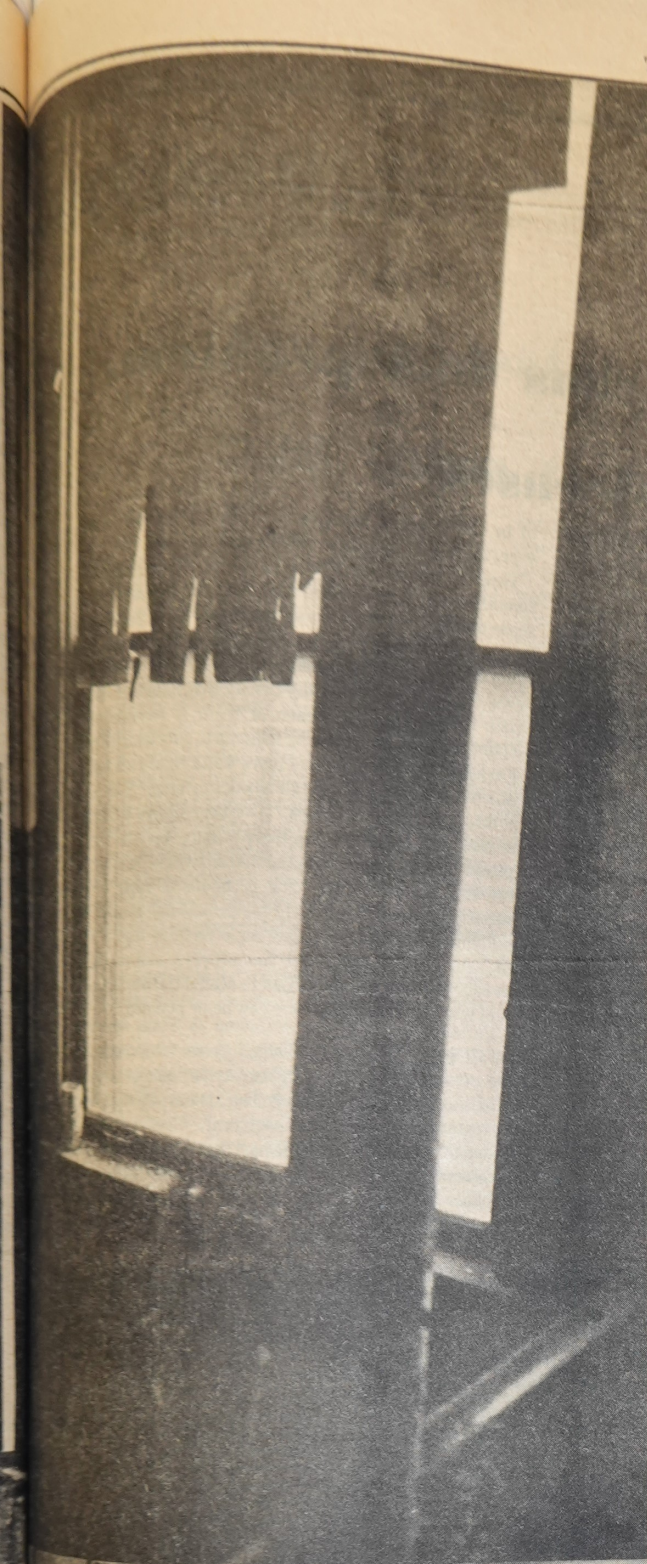
## She dies . . .

A building dies slowly — room by room, floor by floor. It dies from lack of love, lack of caring. It dies from neglect. It dies from vandalism, from those who go in and deliberately deface. Sometimes it dies by intent, as when some who can help refuse to go to its aid or when some decide the building must be razed. When a person is so treated, it's murder. When it happens to a building, it's progress. It's "financial considerations." It's to aid development and growth.

The Connor is dying. No life-sustaining equipment is possible probably. The cost of renovation is in excess of two million dollars, and progress is cheaper than that. In cities all over America, it has been the same story. Old hotels must give way. They are no longer economically feasible. So the Connor dies. And we weep.









# Mental health:

## One out of every 10 Americans has problem, half of all medical, surgical cases

By MAX MCCOY  
Chart Staff Reporter

Mental or emotional disorders plague one out of every ten Americans, and at least half of all medical and surgical cases have mental illness complications. Depression is the number one psychiatric problem requiring professional treatment, and suicide is the second largest killer of college students. Nationally, the number of suicides rose from 25,000 to 35,000 last year.

People who are emotionally upset to the point that they need to contact an agency like Crisis Intervention aren't unbalanced or sick, said Margaret Farnsworth, director of Crisis Intervention. "It just means they're emotionally upset," she said, "and they can't cope with their life situations. This is one thing about mental illness. People have a tendency to say 'oh boy, that person's crazy', and that doesn't have anything to do with it. It's simply having more pressure on you that you can bear and you can't make decisions very well when you're terribly upset. Sometimes just a listening voice on the other end of the telephone helps."

Dr. Wendell Fuhr, Jasper County Coroner, was basically responsible for founding Crisis Intervention. He was concerned over the high rate of suicide in Joplin and the fact that there was nobody to refer people to and no help available for the survivors of a suicide. The agency began in 1970 and for three months was a twelve hour service during the night. It soon became obvious that most of the calls were coming in the day. Crisis Intervention now has an answering service that will take the caller's number and a volunteer will return the call. If a person is afraid that the conversation is going to be recorded or traced, a pay phone may be used. Volunteers are scheduled for certain hours of the day to be at home by the telephone, at an extension away from the rest of the family. A number of businessmen will take their calls at work on private lines.

"OFTEN THE SURVIVORS of a suicide will become suicides, too," Farnsworth went on to say, "through feelings of grief and guilt. Crisis Intervention has made an extensive study of suicide, and we can help people understand that a person will commit suicide when they are feeling particularly hopeless, helpless, frustrated and desperate." Everything seems to pile on the person and he'd "just as soon be dead as alive. That really is the way it is, they are ambivalent to death. They don't care anymore. We can reach them when others cannot and we can try to go for help. Many times we've had to call an ambulance and hospitalized them to have their stomachs pumped, or they've shot themselves and ended up in the hospital." Often the patient decides they need to go for more extensive psychiatric help. "It's common that they think 'this is the end of the world, and I'm the only one in the world with a problem like this.'" Everyone has problems and this is something that they must recognize. Problems that seem insurmountable at the moment can be worked out with time and effort. The agencies and mental health clinics will try and help the patient work his problems out objectively. "This is one thing that is kind of discouraging in psychiatric work in that it takes a lot of patience and a lot of work on the part of the patient as well as the doctor. There are no easy answers and nobody can hand you a prescription and say 'take this, you'll feel better for the rest of your life,'" said Farnsworth.

• Finding out what his problems are and how he can best cope with them are the patient's major task. Only the patient, in the end, can tell this. The psychiatrist can help in finding what the answer may be, but at best it is only help, and he cannot do the patient's job. This takes a lot of time and work. If both aren't willing, then neither of them is going to get anywhere.

Last year Crisis Intervention received 454 calls from females and 160 calls from males. Most of the women callers, it was noted, were calling about problems relating to men, their husbands, sons, or boyfriends. Marital problems are the third largest that Crisis Intervention deals with.

WITHIN A YEAR'S TIME, Crisis Intervention will get five or six "chronic callers," who call every week, or sometimes as often as every two or three days. The volunteers try to refer them to the correct agencies.

Sometimes Crisis Intervention will refer people to doctors and-or

hospitals, depending upon if they can get there under their own initiative. A problem pregnancy will be referred to a doctor or agency first, because it is possible the person is simply scared. If the pregnancy is confirmed, Crisis Intervention will refer them to all the alternatives that are open. If a person decides to be a single parent, then resources will be sought within the community. If an abortion is desired they will be told where they can go for it, how much it will cost, and what problems they may expect to encounter. If they want to go to a home for unwed mothers they can be guided to that.

Crisis Intervention will refer a person to any organization that is willing to give help. Alcoholics Anonymous is used, as is Hampton House, a halfway house for alcoholics in Joplin. Juvenile officers are called on for help in child abuse cases. Friends, family, ministers, churches, the Salvation Army and school counselors are all sometimes helpful.

Crisis Intervention received money from the state Mental Health Association for its first three years, but now it depends entirely upon funding within the community. Some money is received from the Carthage United Fund; the New County Courts gave them an award, and the Joplin Police Department contributed a thousand dollars. Individuals provide a substantial source of funds.

AN EXTENSIVE SCREENING PLAN is used for anyone volunteering to work with Crisis Intervention. People that have high anxiety levels, who would worry too much about what they are doing must be excluded. They must be able to forget the problems after the calls, people who can deal well with their own problems and life situations. The volunteers must be empathetic, people who can hold their own counsel and not betray a confidence. They must be nonjudgemental in their attitudes to how others live. They have

to be unshockable, because a Crisis Intervention worker hears everything in the way of problems and language.

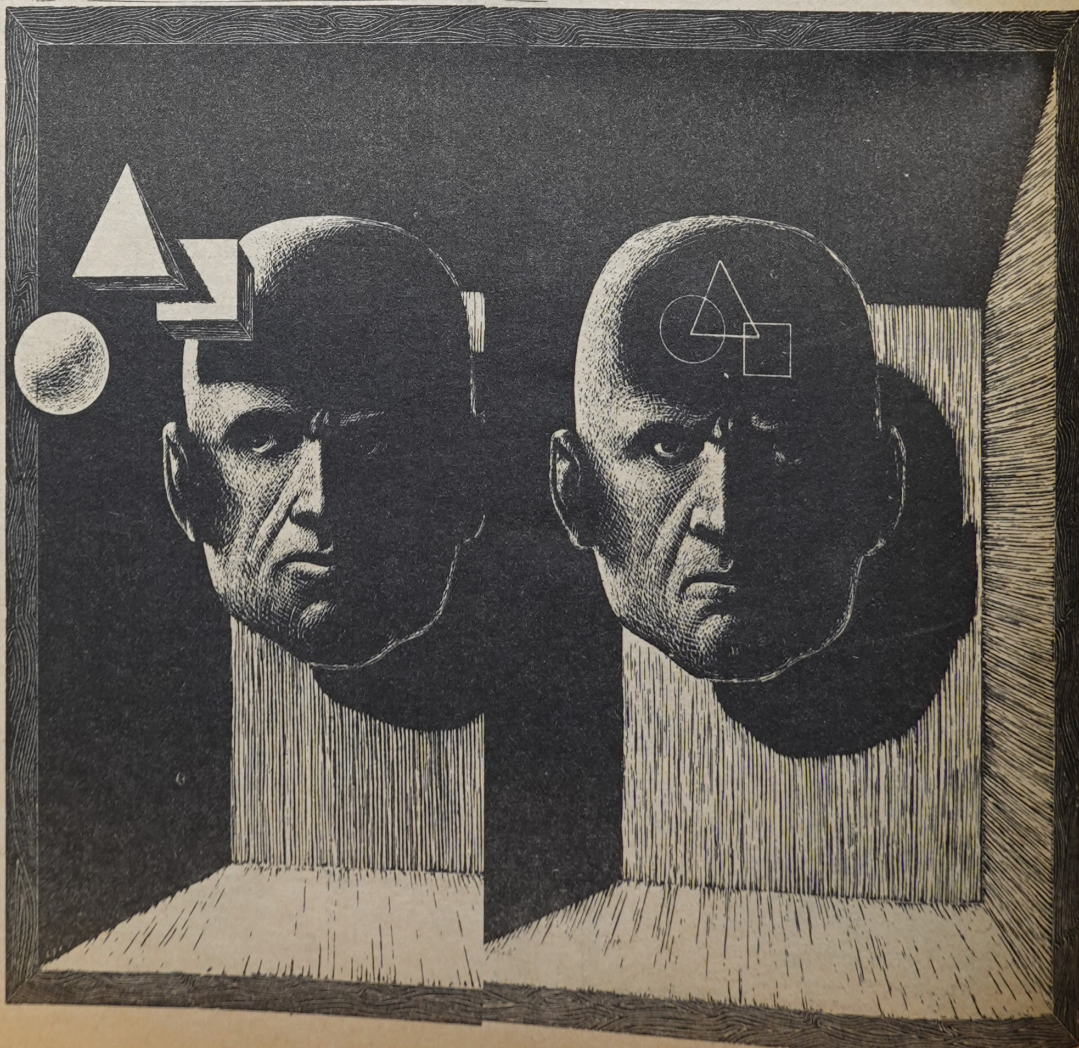
Then the prospective worker is interviewed and given personality tests. It is stressed that all of the volunteers have a high sense of honesty. If they are selected, they go through a twenty-four hour basic training period, in which they hear lectures on everything from listening skills to how to refer persons to various agencies. There are presently twenty five volunteers working with Crisis Intervention, and each of them is required to attend a meeting once a month to bring them up to date with the program.

Farnsworth also stated that there was a New York hotline for sex problems on which you can talk about anything. "This is part of our training," Farnsworth added. "I've been to five workshops so far this year and there are two more coming up, one this month on depression in Pittsburg, Kansas, and another scheduled for December fourth in dealing with the problems of rape, to be held at Missouri Southern. Rape never happens to one person. It's always significant to others, and they have feelings that must be dealt with." All hospital personnel, law officers, and people who work with rape victims will be invited to attend the workshop in December, of which the groundwork is now being planned.

SEMINARS THIS YEAR which Crisis Intervention volunteers have attended include death and dying, alcoholism, depression, human sexuality, and American suicidology. On the average, there are two to six seminars given each year.

It has been pointed out in the past that perhaps the best approach to profound psychological dysfunction is one that prevents its occurrence. Little is known about what factor or combination of fac-

(Continued on page 16)





# Anxiety:

## Strong desire, concern, fear, and doubt-- add them together, they spell trouble

By LISA BROWN

When an important event is encountered, there is a variety of emotions that is experienced. One of these emotions is defined in Webster's Third New International Dictionary as "a strong concern about some imminent development or a strong desire, mixed with doubt and fear for some event or issue". This definition describes an emotion that almost every person has experienced at some time or other. Dr. Eugene E. Levitt, in his book "The Psychology of Anxiety" states: "Theories and evidence agree that anxiety is an inevitable by-product of the process by which a person learns to become a member of the society." This "socialization" type of anxiety is the responsible behavior that allows cultures to survive as the institutions they are. The subject of anxiety is quite a complex one and depends largely upon degree. A slight amount of anxiety may sharpen one's senses while if one experiences much anxiety, it can lead to various types of sicknesses. The intent of this article is to explore anxiety and put it in its proper place in respect to our daily lives.

In the book "Aspects of Anxiety", a collection of information by Roche Laboratories in New Jersey, it is pointed out that "in adults and children levels of anxiety within the individual's capacity to cope with it are conducive to learning and growth. It is also frequently a strong motivating force in decision-making in cases where there has been much indecision." In instances where a reasonable amount of anxiety is experienced, the individual may experience increased awareness and may retain the learning. However, if the individual overreacts to the tension and the body over-functions because of anxiety, the individual may go completely blank and not be capable of responding to the situation at all.

Some college students are capable of handling the anxieties of finals and exams better than others. The student who may experience butterflies or clammy hands before the test but is able to calm down once he gets involved in the actual test and perform at the best level doesn't suffer from the effects of anxiety. This type of student may even benefit from the slight form of anxiety that is experienced. A small amount of anxiety can start the adrenalin flowing and make the individual more aware and alert, causing him to perform at the best possible level. But the student whose anxiety over a test leads to dizziness, faintness, palpitation, tremors, and a blanking out of all relative knowledge, may really suffer. If one gets this nervous, it is advisable to sit down and realize that a test isn't worth getting physically ill over. Usually the performance on a test is going to be lower than the person's capacity and won't be a true test of the person's knowledge if entered into with a vast amount of anxiety. A person must learn how to become calm, therefore decreasing the effects of anxiety and worry. A quote from Dr. Eugene E. Levitt points out this necessity of cutting down on the amount of anxiety one creates for oneself: "Thus anxiety is a Janus-headed creature that can impel man to self-improvement, achievement, and competence, or can distort and impoverish his existence and that of his fellows. The distinction appears to be a sheer matter of degree, of intensity as it is with many other phenomena of human life. The urgent need is to acquire the knowledge to utilize anxiety constructively, to be its master and not its slave."

**THE INDIVIDUAL IS THE ONE** who can control the worry, anxiety and tension which may overshadow one's intelligence if not curbed. If one loses control and becomes consumed by worry, fear, or anxiety, the actions performed will not be as efficient as they could have been when the person is calm and in control. According to A.J. Cronin "an estimate of what one worries about runs as follows: Things that never happen: 40 per cent. Things over and passed that can't be changed by all the worry in the world: 30 per cent. Needless health worries: 12 per cent. Petty miscellaneous worries: 10 per cent. Real, legitimate worries: 8 per cent."

Anxiety may start while young in life and unless one learns how to cope with it, the affects may be disastrous. The way our society is, if one has a tendency to worry, much can be found to worry about throughout life. In school, if there is much pressure,

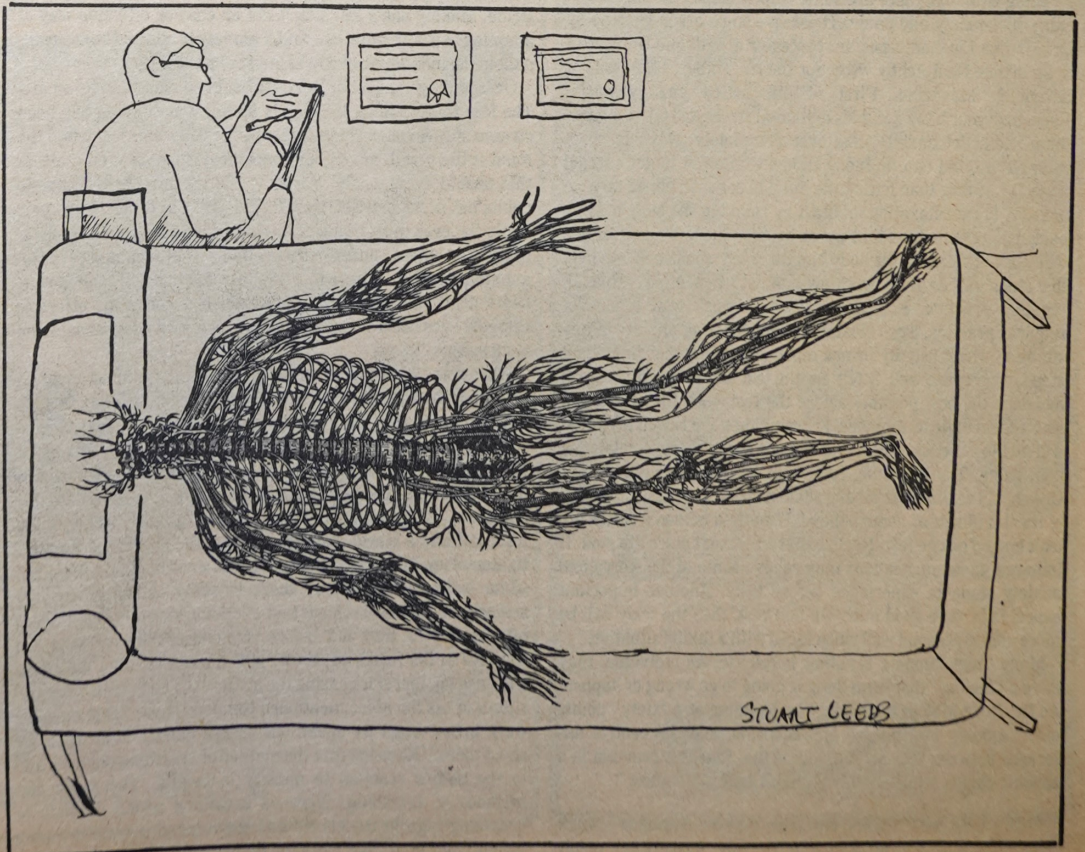
one experiences anxiety over tests, new experiences, etc. If one can learn how to cope with anxieties at a young age this will be beneficial throughout life. One can always find something to worry about if one really looks. But Americans today need to take an objective look at life and make sure that the priorities that have been set are really worth the value placed upon them. People need to become aware of the fact that too many deadlines are being made and they may be literally running themselves to death. One can stay busy without being filled with anxiety constantly. As the article "Tension's Little Trigger Men" by Dr. Richard H. Hoffman points out: "The human body is a delicately adjusted mechanism." Whenever a sudden emotion such as fright, worry, or anger startles the human body then a type of alarm system goes off. "The adrenal glands shoot into the blood stream a surcharge of adrenalin which raises the blood sugar above normal needs. The pancreas then secretes insulin to burn the excessive fuel. But the bonfire not only burns the excess, but the normal supply." This is the beginning of a vicious circle because the adrenal glands supply another extra amount and the process continues. If this goes on for an extended amount of time with the person getting upset again and again the body is well on the road toward exhaustion.

People in all situations may be letting their lives be taken over by anxiety. A man may let work become an obsession rather than a profession. Granted, a man has to make a living for his family, but the family may be willing to settle for having a little less money now and getting to enjoy having the man around a little longer. As Henry Ward Beecher once said: "It is not work that kills men, it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade." By always living with stress and anxiety we can wear our bodies out long before their time. Worry and stress can cause headaches, insomnia, backaches, loss of appetite, rising blood sugar, and many more symptoms that can lead to serious illness or even death. Surely if each person sits back and examines his outlook on life, he will realize that it is important to have a life in which one can enjoy what one has been working so hard to attain. There are enough things in this world that may be

fatal without worrying one's self to death. The man of the house isn't the only one guilty of letting tension get the best of him. The wife, mother, woman of the house may also be running herself to death. In trying to be a civic do-gooder and housewife and mother and whatever other things each specific woman may do, she may be shortening her life span by years. Anxiety and tension which build up due to worry over having to always meet appointments and keep an eagle eye on the clock and calendar will not only subtract years from one's life, but may add years to one's looks. An active life may be good; a harried, tense life may just make one unhappier, solving none of the problems that one may be trying to escape from.

**ACCORDING TO A.P. NOYES** in "Aspects of Anxiety," "Man's major source of anxiety is his conscience, an internal censor that starts developing quite early in life, largely in response to the real or assumed attitudes of the persons close to a child. As the child grows up, he either accepts or rejects some of them and substitutes others in their place. He eventually acquires a system of what he 'knows' to be right and wrong. When this internal censor clashes with the individual's unconscious desires and impulses, his personality is, in a sense, divided—and a feeling of apprehension, of tension or inner restlessness occurs." People worry about the fact of whether or not they will be accepted by others. Especially while growing up, young people may experience much anxiety over being accepted by the 'right' group and making sure they are like the "others" in the peer group. Fortunately, as adulthood approaches, poise, assurance, and maturity often come also. If a persons has matured and feels good about one's self, then suddenly one finds that if a certain person is haughty or stuck-up, it isn't quite the traumatic experience that it might have been in earlier life. While in the process of growing up, even though the anxieties that worried the youngster don't concern the same person as much when adult, it seems that the old anxieties may be replaced by new ones. Before long, it may seem that one has

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# Mental institutions have dehumanizing effect

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tors may physically cause it, so help may come in any of the fields of genetics, biochemistry or neurophysiology.

Traditional mental institutions have what is described as a dehumanizing quality for the patient. Typically a mental hospital is located fifty miles from the nearest urban center, and this causes staffing problems at all levels, as well as restricting certain types of rehabilitation. This isolates the patients, and fosters a view of the patients as alien. Many mental hospitals have been set up as if human beings were either completely mentally sick or mentally healthy. Mental illness, most notably in its early stages, tends to be more or less debilitating, with various shades in between.

The concept of community mental health centers have been used effectively in reducing and forestalling institutionalization of mentally ill persons, while extending treatment to natural community settings. Centers such as these can often reach and help people before their conditions could become potentially pathological.

**STATISTICS SHOW** that the average person at the Ozark Community Mental Health Center is thirty-two years old. Fifty-seven percent of them are women, and forty-six per cent are married. Persons between the ages of 18 and 24 account for 21 per cent of the total patients.

Terry D. Ballard, Coordinator of Community Services for the Ozark Community Mental Health Center, said that when a patient comes to the clinic information is gathered about him first. This includes general background, history of the particular problem, social history, and previous medical and mental treatment, if any.

Next, a treatment plan is arrived at with the patient, who has input into the therapeutic process. The length of the treatment depends upon the intensity of the problem. Ballard pointed out that the Ozark Community Mental Health Center treats everything from the simplest situational living problem to the severe catatonic schizophrenic.

Treatment may include varying combinations of medication and psychotherapy. "There are definitely psychoses which are not curable, but which are maintainable with the use of medication and psychotherapy," said Ballard at one point. "There are very few cases in which the person has to be confined. Most of the things that we deal with here we see some pretty lasting results."

**IF A PATIENT IS EXPERIENCING** enough stress from his environment, which may include family, friend, job, or school, then a brief, voluntary hospitalization may quickly improve the problem by separating him from his environment for a time. This is sometimes critical for effective treatment.

Most patients are evasive about their problems, and there is usually some type of resistance when a person first seeks professional help. "This is only fair," said Ballard, "because they're dealing with strangers." Before psychotherapy can begin, a rapport must be established.

Through Title XX, which is a federally funded program through the department of Health, Education and Welfare, people with limited income can get psychiatric help at reduced rates. In Joplin this is given through Family Services. The top fee charged at the Ozark Community Mental Health Center for treatment is \$35 an hour. This goes down, on a graduated scale according to income, to as low as two dollars an hour. The average fee charged during the month of August was \$15.66 an hour.

**DR. L.L. DRYER**, staff psychologist at Missouri Southern, pointed out that among college students the pressure to graduate and to make good grades often causes depression. This is especially true of medical students, because it's not easy to get into graduate school, and most medical schools will not accept you unless you have a "B" or better average.

Dr. Dryer also cited the technological revolution as a massive cause of depression in modern society. More scientific and technological advances have been made in the last fifty years than in all the rest of recorded time. Man is falling behind, suffering from "Future shock," unable to keep pace with the changing times. It has been questioned whether the human organism is physiologically or psychologically equipped to handle change in a supercharged society. Skeptical of traditional beliefs and values, contemporary man is disoriented and lonely. The strain of modern life is indicated by the increasing amounts of alcohol and drugs consumed in our society. The twentieth century has been known as the "Age of anxiety."

"It used to be that the staff psychologist didn't see very many people," Dr. Dryer said. "But now it could be a full time job. You

have this problem in any community of over three thousand."

"The students definitely go through periods when they've got blues," said Dr. Eugene Mouser, director of counseling and guidance for Missouri Southern. "But very seldom do we see anyone who would consider as seriously depressed." He also stated that there were no facilities at the college to deal with any in depth problems resulting from severe mental illness, and that in such cases students were referred to the Ozark Community Mental Health Center where there are trained clinical psychologists and psychiatrists on the staff.

Dr. Mouser stated that he felt Missouri Southern had an advantage because most of the students are living near home, maintaining close family ties. Students who attend school at a distance from their homes tend to feel more "lost," and lack support they would find living at home. The larger the school, more concern there is over depression.

In some cases students with severe psychiatric problems have been identified by teachers, and referred to Dr. Dryer, the staff psychologist. Dr. Mouser said that this occurred seldom.

There are many types of pressure which can affect college students. Difficulties in relationships with boy or girlfriends are common, as well as parents experiencing marital problems.

Dr. Mouser said that there was very little pressure associated with grades at Missouri Southern, at least not to the point of sabotaging one another's work in order to make better scores. Some schools are having problems with.

"Depression is not much of a problem on this campus," said Larry Karst, guidance counselor. "We're not concerned with it. It's our job to keep students in school." He went on to say that the counseling department would listen to anyone's problem and would not turn anyone away. If limited psychotherapy or counseling is involved, and the person does not want to see anyone in the counseling department will try to help them. It is a pity, however, to refer students who are mentally depressed.

"A lot of students are better informed of mental care facts and much more aware of mental problems than they used to be," concluded Dr. Karst.

## Five steps can help relieve anxiety

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spent one's entire life going from one anxiety to another. To overcome this one must learn to control anxiety.

For the high school or college student or anyone confronted by a testing situation, there are some helpful steps one can take to calm this anxiety and panic. These five steps are suggested by Dr. Marsha Linehan, assistant professor at Catholic University in an article Neal Ashby wrote for the November, 1974, issue of Seventeen Magazine. First of all, notice anxiety early. Recognize your body's signals of mental stress and try to control them. Don't let anxiety take over completely. Next, learn to relax. The mind can do funny things if allowed to get carried away, so, rather than letting the mind become wrapped up with anxiety, bring relaxation in. Start by relaxing the body part by part, using the method that works best for the individual. If one will work at relaxing the body and the mind, soon each will help the other rather than working against each other. This all requires practice. For any process to work well it usually requires practice. Try relaxing and moderating anxiety in any situation which usually brings much stress, another important step is to prepare well. Study for the test and realize that if one has done the best possible before the test, then the actual test won't seem quite as ominous. Knowing that one is well prepared will add to the ease of relaxing and one can just try to relate the knowledge. The last thing is to "put anxiety in perspective." One should realize that getting shaken up isn't necessarily a sign of mental illness as some believe. Usually a person's entire life isn't hinged on one test. Realize that a test isn't one's life goal. If followed, these suggestions may relieve some of the worry and anxiety students experience before tests. Another important aspect is to have good nutrition and rest, then the body will be more able to respond well when faced with a taxing situation.

Many times, anxiety is rather nonspecific. An individual may have a "feeling" that something is going to go wrong or happen. As Dr. Rollo May in the book "The Meaning of Anxiety" points out: "Anxiety is a diffuse apprehension, and the central difference between fear and anxiety is that fear is a reaction to a specific danger while anxiety is often vague, objectless."

**THIS DOES NOT MEAN**, however, that the feeling is always vague to the muscles and organs in the body. Anxiety can result in many cases when the individual feels that genuine values of

self-respect, freedom, etc., are threatened, or when moving from a certain, sheltered situation to a new one. Feelings of anxiety are almost inevitable because the American citizen today lives at such a fast rate. Situations change, jobs change, friends change, but one must learn to take these changes in stride. Making one's self sick is not an easy or effective way of adapting to a new situation. And if anxiety is allowed to run rampant in the individual, sickness is a real possibility.

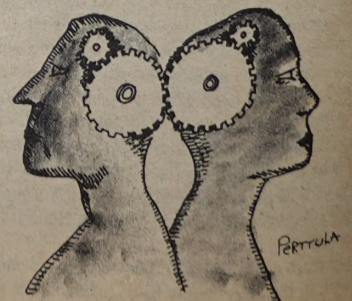
Overcoming tension and anxiety could be classified as an art. The fact that learning to relax is up to the individual has been stressed previously. The muscles in the body tense up when the mind is filled with anxiety or concentrates too hard on matters that should come easily. For example, as Joseph A. Kennedy points out in his article "How to Relax:" "in order to see perfectly the eyes must make numerous minute movements, scanning the object under observation. This scanning is an automatic reflex. It is no more subject to your will than is your heart beat. But when you stare—make a conscious effort to see—the eyes become tense. They do not scan as they should and sight suffers."

Whenever a person becomes tense or anxious over a situation, the muscles constrict and the brain also has trouble functioning as well as it usually does. If a person doesn't consciously relax muscle and brain tension caused by anxiety it can become "an unconscious habit." If one stops for just a minute the muscle strain can be felt. One good way to locate this tension is to produce more. For example, wrinkle the forehead into a frown and notice how it feels with the muscles tightened up. Then later, pause for just a moment and see if the same feeling isn't already there to some extent. Then consciously relax the forehead and suddenly matters don't seem quite as bad as they did before. By consciously relaxing the muscles in the forehead, brow, jaw, shoulders, etc., the brain will ease up, therefore easing the anxiety the body feels from the situation. As the afore-mentioned Kennedy says: "Our muscles work better when we speak our orders quietly than when we shout them." Knowing that the method of breathing also can add to the body's reaction to anxiety is helpful. There are two methods of breathing: Nervous breathing which consists of breathing high in the chest; and the relaxed breathing which comes from breathing from the diaphragm. The method of the fast, jerky, nervous breathing should be used only in situations

for which it was designed. These are the emergency situations when the body is out of breath from running, for example, and the muscles need to get a quick supply of oxygen. This is accomplished by breathing high in the chest and getting gulps of air. However, if one finds that this type of breathing occurs frequently, pause and relax the abdominal muscles by breathing more slowly and deeply. This slower, deep breathing will tend to make many of the related muscles also relax, freeing the body from some of its burden of anxiety.

Throughout life people are faced with situations which may cause anxiety. Each individual must face these situations in their own personal way. The only one who can control anxiety is the individual. Everything in this article stems back to one major source. The intention has been to try to present an objective view of anxiety and its influences on a person's life.

Moderate amounts of anxiety can act as a stimulant causing the body mechanism to work a bit harder and arousing the senses to greater heights. But massive doses can cause negative reactions in the mind and body. It is important not to let anxiety take over completely.





# JLT guest director began as peanut sack in play

By KAY ALBRIGHT  
Assistant Editor

From his first role as a peanut sack in a Catholic grade school play to playing opposite Maxine Andrews (the Andrews Sisters) in "Call Me Madam," Terrence McKerrs, currently in Joplin directing the Little Theatre's production of "Applause", has used his professional background as a singer, dancer, and actor.

What makes someone decide they like the smell of grease paint better than white collars and ink? His family background contributed little to his artistic inclinations. He frankly admits that "my family were not really media people. My grandfather is 80 and until last year he didn't have a TV and I doubt if he has ever seen a movie. My brother and sister watch it now that I've gotten into it. My mother is a great dancer and she's the one who gave me my strong dancing background. I lived in a little town of 500 and it was about 20 years behind. Farmers would literally sweep back the hay and have a dance, and with a German and Czech background, you naturally do the schottische and the two-step. My mom took me to those dances when I was a little kid. I learned to waltz from a nun who drew chalk lines on the floor of the basement so I could do it in one of the school pageants."

IN HIS HOMETOWN, the only outlet for McKerrs' artistic energy was the parochial school's annual pageant (after the peanut sack, he got to be a Christmas tree). He really can't figure out where he gets his artistic leanings unless it is from his Bohemian (the first European gypsies) ancestors. It wasn't until his first year of high school when McKerrs transferred to a larger school that he was in an honest-to-goodness pay. He feels it was a cultural shock to move from a class of 9 to a class of 250. He performed in plays all through high school, but received no music or dance training.

He was in musicals at college because he was one of the few men who could or would dance and sing. He also debated and spoke extemporaneously on the national tournament circuit. The first year at college he declared a music major so he could receive free lessons, and eventually learned to play the piano only by ear. The second year didn't work out, so he declared an English major with a speech minor. It was while he was in "Pajama Game" in college that McKerrs got that "significant happening", or break which eventually started him in professional theatre: he was offered a chance to tour in German



TERRENCE MCKERRS

at the USO camps. At the same time he had a chance to go as a foreign exchange student to Poland to study theatre. He accepted both offers, but was told by school officials that he couldn't. He chose Poland, but then found he had to learn Polish in two weeks. He didn't make it and in the meantime, lost the chance with the USO tour. Eventually, McKerrs got so depressed ("My life was over") he started slacking off in school

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## Spiva film series

presents



**DR.  
JEKYLL  
AND  
MR. HYDE**

John Barrymore, Nita Naldi  
Brandon Hurst

The second attempt at capturing one of cinema's most-filmed tales, the 1920 version remains one of the most heralded, out-vying some of the industry's top stars and a number of ambitious sound extravaganzas. It was this movie, in fact, which catalyzed the growth of the horror genre in American cinema. Today it remains among the finest in film entertainment. Barrymore's performance emerges as rich and intense—personifying and sometimes surpassing, by its vividness, the bizarre allegorical impact originally intended by its creator, Robert Louis Stevenson.

7:30 p.m. Tuesday, Oct. 5



## Assassination Assassination Assassination: Dallas to Watergate, Blood on their Hands



In Person: Ralph Schoenman,  
Noted Scholar and Political Analyst

A film/slide/lecture program presenting documentary evidence of the role of the U. S. military and civil intelligence organizations in the deaths of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King.

Ralph Schoenman is director of a research foundation called Studies in the Third World and for many years was director of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation which he founded in 1963. He was Russell's intimate associate for nine years and the initiator of the International War Crimes Tribunal of which he was Secretary-General. Early in 1964 he organized the Who Killed Kennedy Committee in London.

Every point set out in Schoenman's presentation is based on documented evidence. Each piece of evidence is cited. No "probable" conclusions are drawn. None need be. The program includes the legendary Zapruder film, other films of the John Kennedy murder, slides of key participants meeting with intelligence operatives, and official government documents linking the CIA and other government agencies to the murders.

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**Wednesday, Oct. 6**  
**1 p.m. in the ballroom**

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you can stick your  
sense of humor in.**

**1985:  
The year television  
will wipe you out.**



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# New stage can hold whole Barn

The entire Barn Theatre could be set on the stage of the new Performing Arts Center Auditorium, and there would still be room left over. That's how Duane L. Hunt, assistant professor of drama, explains the differences between the old and new theatres. But the move gave the drama groups more than room; it gave them greater scope in equipment, he explains.

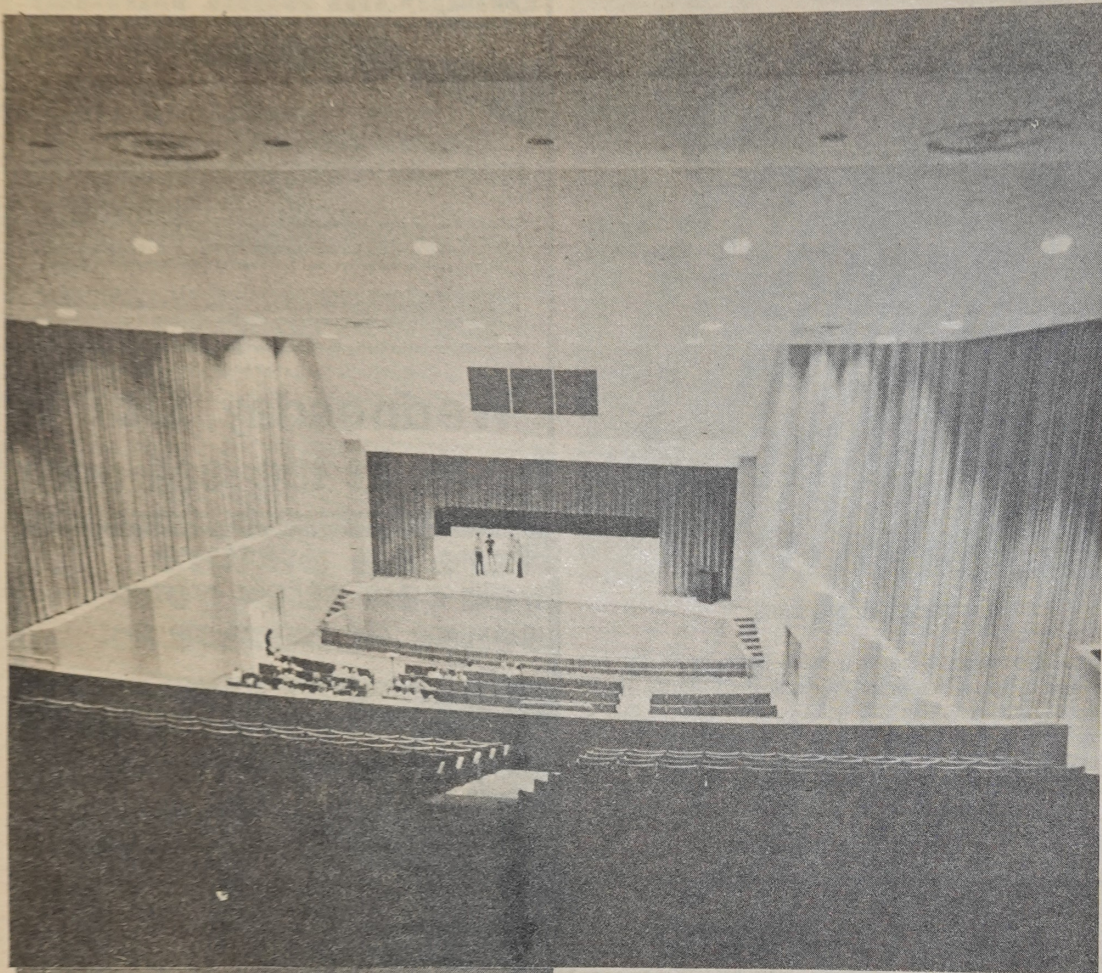
Some of the things the department didn't have at the Barn were a full set of rigging equipment, a cyclorama, curtained drops, and teasers. The full set of rigging on the new stage is based on a counterweight system with ropes and pulleys. This permits the stage crew to simply raise the sets from the stage floor and secure them on the gridiron just below the ceiling. This

saves time between acts, and space.

Curving to fill 80 per cent of the back of the stage, the cyclorama provides a large and more realistic back drop of the sky. Curtained drops permit the stage to be adjusted to different depth sizes, depending on what kind of event or action is taking place. Teasers are a type of lights set in above the stage.

RESEMBLING A TELEPHONE switchboard, the lighting board is similar to the Barn's but the equipment is much more elaborate due to the large area it encompasses. The light board is set up in a room above the balcony and that is the master con-

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# He started as peanut sack

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and his parents finally suggested that he take a vacation during Easter. He went to Fort Worth and while he was there, he and two friends got gutsy enough to try out at the nationally-known "Casa Manana" theatre. "I got up on the stage with at least 200 guys and they were all doing ballet, and I realized they had had professional dance and I hadn't."

**WHEN HE SAT DOWN**, the lady behind him tapped him on the shoulder and said he hadn't had any training, had he? So McKerrs received his first official training in basic ballet turns and spotting in the hallway. When he got back on stage, he wasn't picked, but he was one of the last sixteen left on the stage. The "lady" turned out to be head of the dance department at TCU, who offered a scholarship that McKerrs refused.

Not making it as a dancer, he decided to try it as a singer. All the time he was singing, the director was talking. "I was a green kid, but I knew I didn't have to take that so I started to walk out." Just as he got to the door, the director called him back to read. The script he was handed was written in phonetic Russian. Coincidence takes a giant step, because the Russian was enough like the Polish McKerrs had absorbed in that earlier two weeks that he was able to read through the script fairly fluently. Then came "heart attack time": he was offered roles in three different plays. On his 21st birthday, he opened playing the president's son in Irving Berlin's "Now, Mr. President."

He still planned to go back to school, do his student teaching, get his degree, and teach after it was over. Then he was offered a job in Milwaukee and a tour in Puerto Rico. He was still going to go back when some friends said, "Let's go to New York." That was nine years ago, and he still hasn't done his student teaching. "You know when I got to New York I thought this was my chance to really do some roles. My first and second roles were a monkey and a venus flytrap respectively. It's not too far removed from a peanut sack and a Christmas tree." McKerrs added that he was luckier than most because he had a ready-made circle of friends. He came with friends and then lived with some married friends who were party-goers. That way he got to meet people and "80 per cent of acting and getting parts is knowing people," he stated. Not just the superstars, but anyone, because "you might get a job because you have a friend who has a friend who needs someone and they can mention your name." He received his first role in New York because his dancing teacher's husband was directing "The Wizard of Oz" and needed someone.

**McKERRS STARTED OUT** strictly as a singer and a dancer but was pushed into acting and directing when in the musical,

"Half-a-sixpence", the new kid behind him kicked him with heavy boots and cracked his lower vertebrae. He can dance some now but not anything heavy or strenuous. Because of that, he joined a company which puts on reviews and as a result, became acquainted with the Joplin area, directing the "Historical Hysterical" review last summer. He toured 18 reviews in four years, but decided last year to return to New York and renew his friendships and contacts. He also decided to slow things down. Unmarried, he found theatre such an overwhelming commitment that he hadn't had time to do some things he really wanted to do. Now he's learning to speak French, play tennis, and says, "Bridge, tennis, and humor are my major passions." He likes to write and has published some books, one on humor.

McKerrs really doesn't have a preference between directing or acting serious or comedy plays, but admitted that the grass always looked greener. Whenever he was doing one he'd start thinking how he would like to do the other. He also mentioned that since he has been a director, he is occasionally a belligerent actor unless the director is someone he can respect. Film and TV work are areas in which he doesn't mind working and he has done commercials and guest shots on soap operas. He also won \$11,000 on The \$25,000 Pyramid and is still asked to try out new shows that the networks are considering.

Off Broadway, he has appeared in "Panama Hattie", "Say When", "Rondalay", and "Sleeping Beauty." On national tour, he was in "The Impossible Years" and "Half-a-Sixpence." On summer tour, he appeared in "Mame" (with Jane Morgan) and "On a Clear Day You Can See Forever" (with John Raitt). Stock company productions include "Cactus Flower", "The Subject was Roses", "Fiddler on the Roof", "Carnival", "A Lion in Winter", and others. He also worked with Gordon MacRae in "Oklahoma" and mentioned that it was exciting to see such an actor recreate a role.

His two favorite roles were Motel the tailor in "Fiddler on the Roof" and Paul the puppeteer in "Carnival". McKerrs mentioned he would like to do the role in "Carnival" again because he enjoyed working with puppets and thought he could bring more to the role now. Roles that he would like to have are the emcee in "Cabaret" and a part in "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying." Chance, luck, and knowing people, not to mention talent, seem to be the main factors in breaking into professional acting. McKerrs concluded, "I could just as easily be teaching in Minnesota right now!"

## Debaters entered in OCC tournament

MSSC's debate squad will leave September 30 for their first tournament of the year: the Oklahoma Christian College Forensics Tourney at Oklahoma City. Twelve students will be participating in the event; four teams are entered in the junior division debate, and one team in the senior division, as well as numerous entries in the Individual Events (Interpretation of Prose, Interpretation of Poetry, Impromptu, and Extemporaneous Speaking).

Normally, approximately thirty-five schools attend the Oklahoma City event, according to Dr. D. H. Rhodes, Missouri Southern Director of Forensics. Rhodes said that two years ago, the MSSC squad placed second in junior division varsity debate,

and he is optimistic about the squad's chances during the year. "What I am excited about is the increase in the number of quality debaters this year over last year. This year, we have significantly more. I believe that this is due to what the speech department has to offer," Rhodes said.

This year's debate topic is: "Resolved: That the Federal Government should significantly strengthen the guarantee of consumer product safety required of manufacturers." Debating pairs are: Terry Dolence and Cathy Pounds, Jeff Jackson and David Hopkins, Kurt Parsons and Kay Albright, Ralph Bush and Randy Hunt, and Chuck Good and Kim Mailes.

## New stage can hold whole Barn

(Continued from page 18)

trol for running the lights in the theatre. All the lighting equipment is the latest engineering from HUB Lighting Equipment.

Sound equipment is set up on a board much like the lighting board. It can be used to transmit taped sound effects and live ones, and also the house communication telephone can be set up so that each section of the theatre, such as the prop room or dressing room can talk to one another.

Another added advantage is the amount of room that there is to work in. Hunt pointed out that with a scene shop they would no longer have to build sets on the stage but added that the shop was not yet fully equipped with all the power tools that it needed. There is also a room specifically for props, an electrical equipment storage room, and a costume room. Mrs. Joyce Bowman of the drama faculty commented that when the costume shop is finished and outfitted "it will be the best in the four-state area."

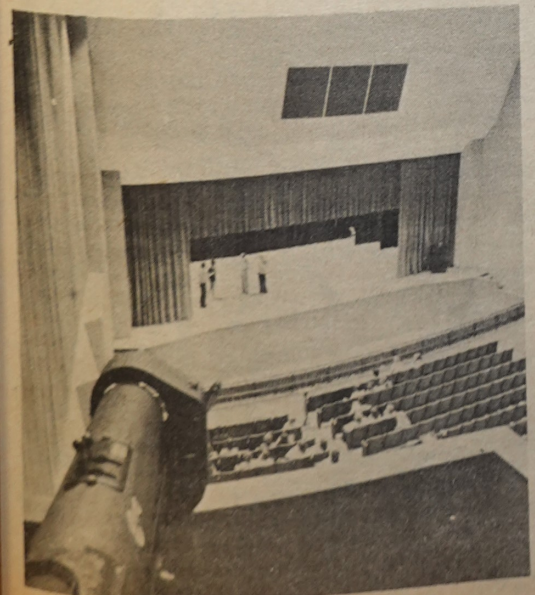
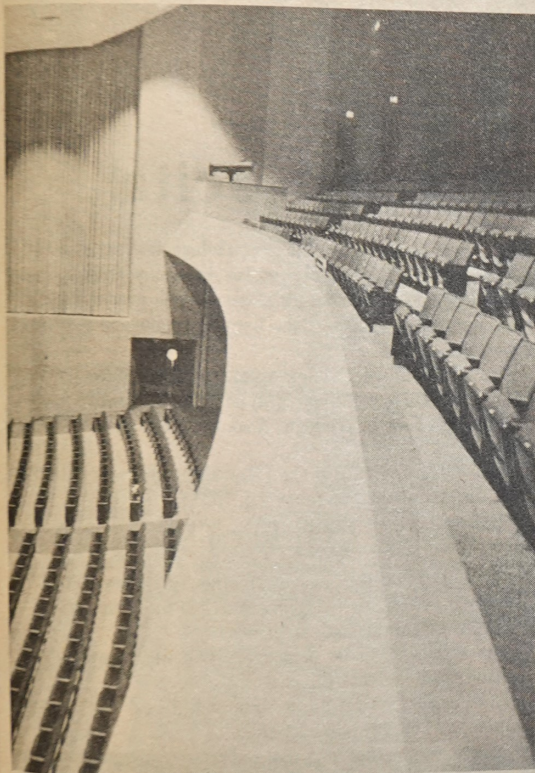
In the dressing room each actor has his own drawer for make-

up and a locker. There are also lighted mirrors and shower facilities. A rather special room is the "green room" which is where the actors wait between scenes, and can cue each other, and where they will receive the audience after performances.

**IN LEARNING TO USE** the new equipment, it was a case of watching a company representative run through it once and then Hunt's experimenting with it until he knew what it could do.

Safety precautions are necessary when dealing with such elaborate equipment and with lights that are two stories high. No student is allowed to handle any equipment unless he has been instructed on the proper procedure and no one who has any indication of vertigo is allowed to work in an elevated position. Assisting Hunt on the technical aspects is Trij Brietzke.

Hunt said, "We compare very favorably with most of the professional theatres in the country and are better equipped than most colleges and universities in the area."





# Tryouts scheduled Oct. 6 for 'Green Grow the Lilacs'

"Green Grow the Lilacs" is the folk play that the award winning musical "Oklahoma!" was based on. It is also the same play that broke all attendance records in 1961 on the Joplin Junior College Stage. Chosen as the first play production in the new theatre, tryouts for "Green Grow the Lilacs" will be held on October 6 for actors, singers, and dancers.

From 2 to 4:30 p.m. reading tryouts will be held on the Performing Arts Center stage. From 6:30 to 8 p.m. will be the singing tryouts with a piano and pianist available. Music doesn't have to be from the play but it should be appropriate to a folk play. Anyone interested in the parts of Laurey, Curley, or Peck will have to sing a song. Auditions will be before the directors only; contestants will not be present.

Dance tryouts will be held from 8 p.m. on. Dancers who are trying out for soloists or a featured dance duet will be asked to perform a portion of a previously prepared dance routine or an improvisational type dance of their own. Ensemble dancers will be given a few routine steps by the choreographer, allowed to practice a few moments, and then return to perform the steps. Major interest to the directors, who will be the only audience, will be body coordination and intrinsic rhythm. The large dance number of the play will be choreographed by Mrs. Gwen Hunt while Milton Brietzke will be the director of the production.

One point Brietzke would like to emphasize is that previous experience is not necessary and pointed out that the children's play that was recently cast has 11 people who were new to the department. The cast is large with 11 to 15 women and 13 to 17 men. However the cast number is flexible to the number of people that try-out. Instrumentalists are also needed for two fiddles, one string bass, one guitar. Instrumentalists don't have to try out but need to contact Brietzke at AU 243 as soon as possible.

Entertainment before the play and between play acts will consist of a group of ballad singers from the play cast. The group would have from 5 to 8 members and sing the western and folk ballads. Some of the familiar tunes performed will be "Green

Grows The Lilacs", "Home on the Range", "Chisholm Trail", and "Skip to My Lou".

Set in Vinita, Oklahoma, the play provides a measure of local interest and Joplin is even mentioned in the dialogue. The time is in the 1900's during the time that Oklahoma was still a territory and there was a challenge in just living day to day. The play will require five sets and extensive props to set the mood.

Scripts are available in the library for those interested. Production dates are Dec. 14 with a matinee on Saturday, December 4. A special preview for all the administrators, faculty and employees of Missouri Southern on November 30.

## Easterday honored

A Missouri Southern State College professor has been named in the first edition of "Who's Who Biographical Record — Child Development Professional." A biography of Dr. Leland Easterday, Associate Professor of Education for the past 10 years, will be included in the Marquis Who's Who in America, Incorporated publication to be released in November.

Prior to coming to MSSC, Dr. Easterday served as teacher and principal in Missouri elementary schools. He has also served as educational consultant to many school districts, preschool centers and church groups. His doctoral dissertation dealt with preparation of teachers of young children.



MIKE STRAW

## Mike Straw to present senior recital

Mike Straw, music education major, will present his senior voice recital at 8 p.m. Thursday, October 8, at the First Baptist Church of Carthage.

Straw is a graduate of Carthage High School. He has studied voice five years with John Mitchell, Oliver Sovereign, Joan

Zajec, and Dr. F. Joe Sims, his college instructor. Straw is presently minister of music at the Harmony Heights Baptist Church in Joplin. His future plans include graduate study in church music at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas.

Straw's recital will include a variety of music from different style periods. He will be accompanied by Steve Allan, pianist and Francis Pierce, organist. Also, the MSSC Brass Choir will perform.

Students and faculty of the college are invited to attend the recital and the reception following.

## ECM to study TV series

Excerpts from the award winning T.V. show, "All in the Family," will be studied by members of the Ecumenical Campus Ministry for theological themes.

The sessions will be held every two weeks, with the next session scheduled for October 5.

ECM is also sponsoring a "bits and pieces" fellowship at 7 p.m. every Tuesday at the ECM.

## 'Jekyll-Hyde' to open film series

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," the original film version of the Robert Louis Stevenson horror classic, opens the film classic series of Spiva Art Center at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, October 5.

First in a series of eight films to be shown throughout the year, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was made in 1920 and stars John Barrymore, Nita Naldi, and Louis Wollheim.

Tickets are \$1 at the door, or season tickets may be purchased in advance at the Spiva Art Center. Season tickets are \$4; for students, \$3.

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" remains one of the most heralded horror films of American cinematic history, outlying, in fact

some of the industry's top stars and a number of ambitious sound extravaganzas. It was this film which catalyzed the growth of the horror genre in American cinema.

Barrymore's performance is particularly said to be noteworthy. His changes from the handsome, kindly Jekyll to the grotesque, evil Mr. Hyde is accomplished with little aid of makeup. His performance has been called by critics "rich and intense — personifying and sometimes surpassing, by its vividness, the bizarre allegorical impact originally intended by its creator."

The silent film runs 65 minutes.

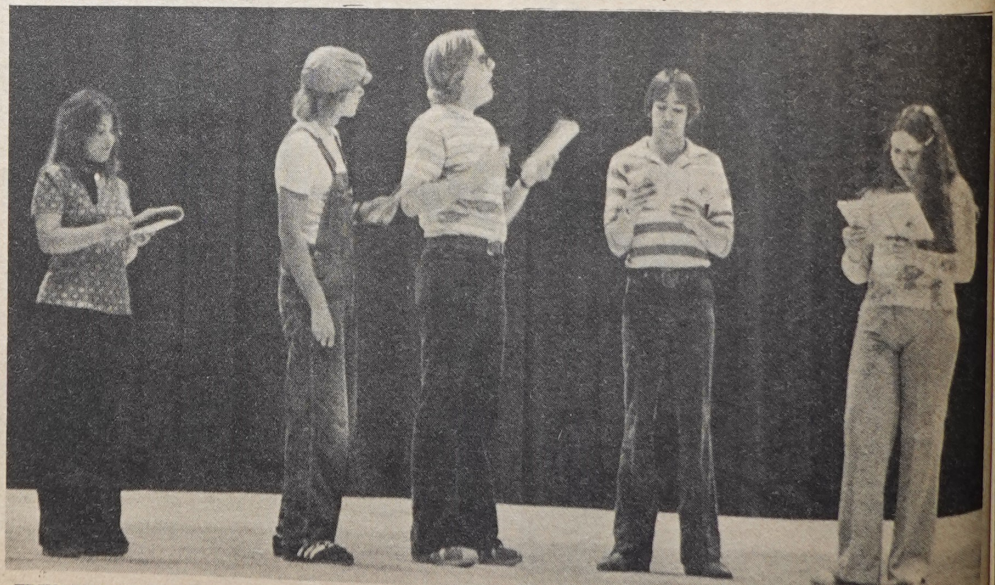
## Cast selected for 'Merry Pranks'

Newcomers are getting a chance to show their talents in the children's play, "The Merry Pranks of Tyll." Eleven out of the 22 cast members have never been in a college production. Tryouts were held on Sept. 8, and many of the auditioners were asked to demonstrate what acrobatics they could perform.

The cast includes: Clas, Scott Martin; Setkin, Bonnie Christeson; Mrs. Bigaroud, Kathy Jo Lay; Tyll, Lindy Taylor; Gretchen, Tina Eberle; Schnabel, John Early; King, David Deneffrio; Queen, Joan Hedge; The Sage, Steve Evans; The Alchemist, Pat Rooney; Magician, Mark Harris; Astrologer, Galen Augustus; Frau Grouch, Marian Kelly; Frau Skinflint, Christi Hager; Frau Barnsmell, Jenny Blaylock; Frau Wormwood, Nancy Freis.

Attendants for the Queen are Sharon Weedin, Rhonda Dalton, Lee Ann Marerum and Pam Mitchell. The King's guard is J. Todd Belk.

Production dates will be at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Saturday, Oct. 9, at North Junior High, and the following Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. at South Junior High. Admission will be 50 cents and the general public may attend.



TRYOUTS FOR "THE MERRY PRANKS OF TYLL" brought out new and old members of the Theatre Department. Some of the auditioners were Bonnie Christeson, Lindy Taylor, Scott Martin, Bob McKay and Cheryl Carr. (Chart Photo by Steve Harvey).



**"In the Army, there's a certain esprit  
in belonging to a unit and getting the job done.  
There's nothing in civilian life that compares."**

"I had a management position in civilian life, as a television producer. I've found the Army much more challenging because you're responsible for your people 24 hours a day. You spend a lot of time looking out for their interests. Little things like helping someone get a loan. I don't think there's any place in civilian life where you are given so total a responsibility for people."

Roosevelt Thomas is a communications officer at Ft. Knox. He's in charge of operations and maintenance of communications equipment used by his battalion.

"I supervise about 15 people. And you have to get to know them. And care about them. Because everything that happens to them affects their ability to do the job."

"You get a real sense of belonging when your people work together and accomplish something. We installed a telephone system for all the companies here. We strung about two miles of wire and got the job done in a day and a half. It was something we took a lot of pride in. You don't have that in a civilian job. You might have some loyalty to your boss, or to your company, but not the real sense of belonging you get in the military."

"One of the biggest challenges is the tremendous amount of coordination that you have to do. Like setting up training schedules for people in other units. You don't always have direct responsibility for the people who need the training. So you have to be very diplomatic in dealing with their company commanders who outrank you."

"I would recommend the Army to anyone for three years. Because of the basic managerial experience you get in a lot of different areas, the responsibility for people that you have. I don't think that three years as an Army officer on your record will hurt anybody."

**ARMY ROTC.**

Roosevelt Thomas, 2nd Lieutenant, Signal Corps; Political Science,  
ROTC, Duquesne University, 1974.

**LEARN WHAT IT TAKES TO LEAD.**



# Barnes shines as Lions explode, 47-0

Larry Barnes, Missouri Southern's explosive fullback put on an offensive show for a capacity crowd at the LION'S HOME OPENER LAST Saturday night, as Jim Frazier's troops drubbed Central Methodist College of Fayette 47-0 in a non-conference contest.

Barnes totaled 226 yards rushing, breaking the school record by one yard, and scored three touchdowns to lead the lop-sided romp over the Eagles.

The Lions battled on even terms through most of the first half, but came away with a 13-0 lead as a result of two short kicks by Eagle punter Chip Vanlandingham. Southern scored on their first possession when Rusty Shelley fired a five-yard pass to tight end, Kenny Howard. Harvey Derrick then kicked the extra point for a 7-0 spread.

AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL DRIVE, the Eagles were forced to punt. Under a hard rush Vanlandingham unleashed a 12-yard punt, that Southern quickly cashed into another touchdown when, after three plays, Barnes broke through with a 51-yard jaunt to paydirt. Southern's talented tailback, Jack Manuel had

a 20-yard run in the drive. Manuel totaled 96 yards in 10 carries for the night. Derrick's boot was wide this time.

Southern completely dominated the second half. The Lion defensive unit and the headhunters (the secondary unit) consistently shut off both the running and passing game of the Eagles.

Meanwhile, Southern's offensive unit came in from time to time for another touchdown. The Lions scored on five of their seven second-half possessions.

After a missed field goal attempt, Southern regained possession and scored when Barnes sped around left end for a 12-yard touchdown. The point after was good for a 20-0 Southern advantage. After an Eagle fumble, recovered by Kenric Conway, the Lions scored on their first play as Barnes broke through the middle and dashed 77 yards to the endzone, making it 26-0. Derrick missed the extra point attempt.

IN THE FOURTH QUARTER, the Lions continued the onslaught. Tight end Jimmy Thompson scored on a five-yard pass from Shelley. Freshman Vincent Featherston returned a punt a record 80 yards for another score. Derrick tacked on both PAT's

for a commanding 40-0 spread. Freshman running back Don Durham bulled his way through several would-be tacklers to wrap up the scoring. Derrick's boot was true again for the final.

MSSC had opportunities to score on three field goal attempts but Derrick was blocked once and missed two—one a 57 yard shot that hit the goal post and fell backwards. And an interception returned 60 yards to the endzone by cornerback Tom Cox was nullified by a holding penalty.

Southern amassed 388 yards rushing, 137 yards passing and 118 yards in punt returns and pass interceptions for a total of 643 yards offense.

However, the game was marred by penalties, with Southern penalized 130 yards.

Missouri Southern's record now stands at 3-0 overall and 1-0 CSIC play.

## Ft. Hays next on schedule

Missouri Southern' Lions travel to Ft. Hays State College tomorrow where they will square off against Bill Giles' Tigers in a Central States Intercollegiate Conference battle.

It is probably safe to say revenge will be a motivating factor for the Lions. Last season's game between the two rivals turned sour when the Lions let a 21-0 halftime lead slip away and lost 24.

THOUGH ADMITTEDLY A REBUILDING YEAR Coach Frazier's squad appears to be developing into a tough unit, under the direction of Junior Quarterback Rusty Shelley, and with the help of some standout performances from teammates so far in the season.

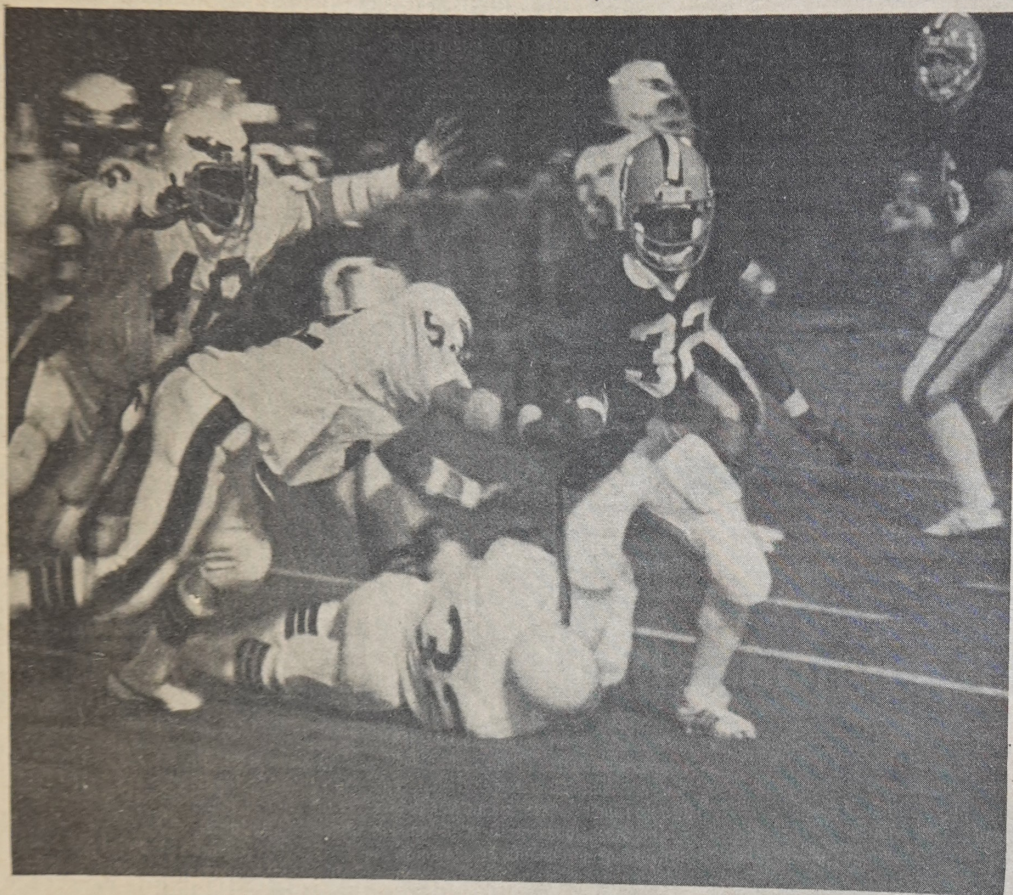
Against Emporia State College, Southern's season and conference opener, fullback Larry Barnes on outside and inside runs rushed for 175 yards on 23 carries.

In the squeaker against Central Missouri State College, Shelley and the offensive unit displayed a poise that belied the amount of experience the players have had as a team. Freshman Vincent Featherston made several clutch receptions in crucial moments of the game, including a ten yard bullet pass from Shelley to complete the comeback victory over the defense-minded Mules.

IN FT. HAYS, THE LIONS may have a formidable opponent for their second conference tussle. Though Coach Giles has 16 returning lettermen from a 3-7 1975 squad, Ft. Hays has some outstanding athletes; particularly at running back, where New Honorable Mention All-American Tom Doll returns to duty at the tailback position. Last season as a freshman, Doll set school records for yards gained and rushing attempts in one season. Southern should counter, however, with two of its own explosive backs Larry Barnes and Jack Manuel.

Shelley will start at quarterback for the Lions. Ft. Hays probably start Kansas University transfer Skip Numerick at quarterback slot.

Missouri Southern holds a 4-2 edge in games against the Tigers. The game starts at 7:30 and will be played at the Paul Gross Memorial Coliseum, in Hays, Kansas.



THE EAGLES OF Central Methodist were successful in this play at halting Missouri Southern fullback Larry Barnes, but proved to be lacking most of the rest of the night as Barnes set a new school, single game, rushing mark of 226 yards. (Chart photo by Scott Jefferies)

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## Sigma Nu Fraternity

Fall rush dance

9 p.m. Tomorrow

Knights of Columbus Hall

727 Byers

Refreshments provided